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ABSTRACT

This guide, for Peace Corp workers and administrators, is designed to assist those in the field to identify urban development project opportunities and to suggest ways to develop urban development project plans. Following a brief statement by Jorge Hardoy and an illustration of the expected growing urban population, section I, a summary, describes the background for a new Peace Corp focus on urban areas in response to the increased urbanization of the world's population, particularly in China, India, and other parts of Asia. Section II, an introduction, identifies problems of urban growth; describes the donor view and response to the situation in employment, shelter, community services, city management, youth, and environment; details the Peace Corps urban development initiative; and identifies support for the urban initiative. Section III on urban programming describes country assessments, project development, urban project issues, volunteer assignment descriptions, training for volunteers, and volunteer service. Section IV, conclusions, lists themes that have guided the urban initiative and emphasizes the importance of the program. Extensive appendixes provide information on guidance to the field, project summaries, project plans, Peace Corps assignment descriptions, training, description of volunteer service, an urban programming bibliography, data charts by region, and a list of urban development contacts. (JB)

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Peace Corps

Urban Development Programming Guidelines

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Given the distribution of incomes, given the foreseeable availability of resources—national, local, and worldwide—given present technology, and given the present weakness of local government and the lack of interest of national governments in settlement problems, I don't see any solution for the Third World city.

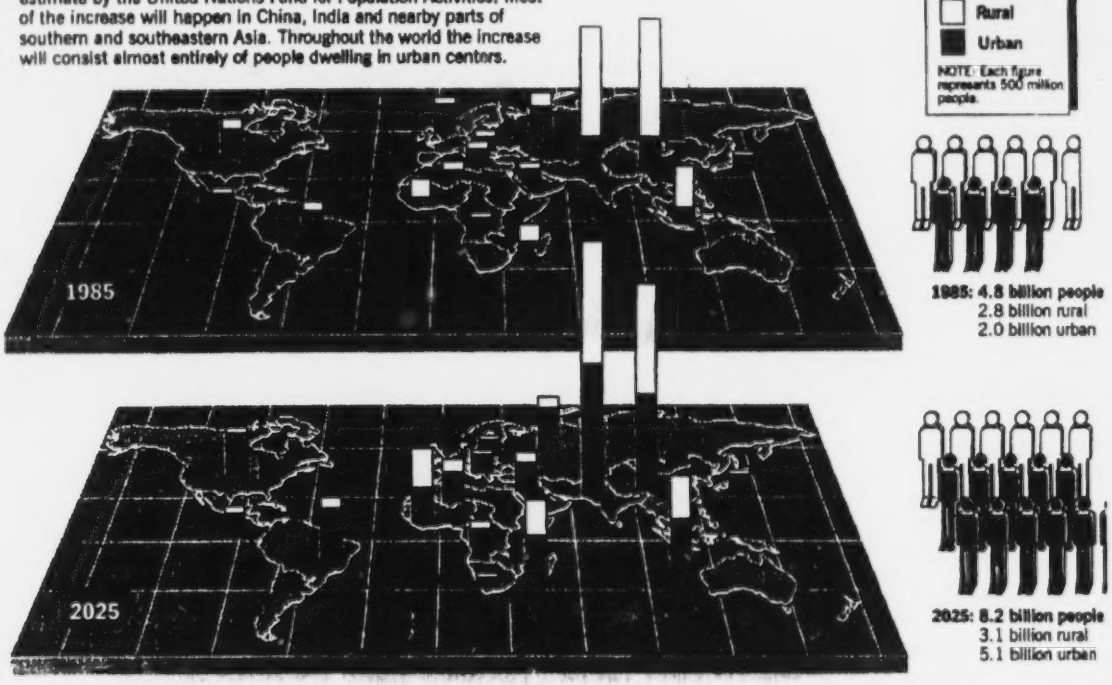
Third World cities are and they will increasingly become centers of competition for a plot to be invaded where you can build a shelter, for a room to rent, for a bed in a hospital, for a seat in a school or in a bus, essentially for the fewer stable adequately paid jobs, even for the space in a square or on a sidewalk where you can display and sell your merchandise, on which so many households depend.

The people themselves organize and help construct most new housing units in Third World cities and they do so without the assistance from architects, planners, and engineers, nor from local or national governments. Furthermore, in many cases, national and local governments are frequently harassing these groups. The people themselves are becoming increasingly the true builders and designers of Third World cities and quite often the managers of their own districts.

——Jorge Hardoy
International Institute for Environment and Development
WCED Public Hearing, Sao Paulo, 28-29 October 1985

THE GROWING URBAN POPULATION

By the year 2025 world population will have climbed from the 4.8 billion of 1985 to about 8.2 billion people, according to an estimate by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. Most of the increase will happen in China, India and nearby parts of southern and southeastern Asia. Throughout the world the increase will consist almost entirely of people dwelling in urban centers.



I. SUMMARY

The Urban Development Programming Guidelines have been prepared by the Office of Training and Program Support's Urban Program Manager to assist the field identify urban development project opportunities and to suggest ways to develop urban development project plans and related training designs. These guidelines supplement the guidance provided in Peace Corps Programming and Training System Manual (PATS) and the Integrated Planning and Budget System (IPBS).

Some time during the first decade of the 21st century a majority of the World's population will be living and working in urban areas. This will be the first time in history when more people will be living in cities than in rural areas. Of the projected urban growth between 1950-2025, 15% of the growth took place between 1950 and 1987; the balance of this growth is expected to take place between 1987 and the year 2025. Accompanying this growth is the projection that 57% of the World's poor will be living in cities, and the majority of the new urban population will be young and under-educated (*e.g.*, it is projected that 50% of the school age population will drop-out of school by the fourth grade.)

In recognition of these trends, the Peace Corps announced in October of 1989 that it had established urban development as a new sector initiative and would increase the number of Volunteers working in urban areas and increase the number of urban development projects that address the problems of the urban poor. For the purposes of these guidelines, urban development project activities include the following Volunteer skill areas:

- urban youth development (AAs 182, 190)
- shelter (AA 122)
- urban community service (AA 162)
- solid waste management (AA 130)
- urban planning (AA 134)
- delivery of municipal services (AA 130)
- engineering/architectural support for local urban projects (AAs 122, 123, 130, 133)
- municipal management (AA 134)

Peace Corps' Office of Training and Program Support has been funding requests from the field for urban development assessments, project designs and pre-service training designs and in-service training activities. In addition, Peace Corps has received support from the Agency for International Development's (USAID) Office of Housing and Urban Programs to conduct in-service training sessions and carry out technical assessments in several countries. USAID has also "detailed" an urban specialist to Peace Corps to help initiate its urban work. While it is unlikely that USAID will be able to enter into grant arrangements similar

to its environmental and small business development programs with Peace Corps, it is Peace Corps' intention to actively promote joint urban programming with USAID Missions at the country level.

It is understood that it is going to take time to establish an urban presence in Peace Corps' programs. Many Posts have already developed urban development activities. For others, however, it will take time to move into urban development programming due to budget constraints, the need to establish new linkages with relevant private and public host country institutions, and the need to find external support to work with Peace Corps Staff not familiar with the issues of urban development.

Peace Corps' urban development initiative offers Peace Corps with an opportunity to be on the cutting edge of development through the recognition and incorporation of developing country urban growth issues into its programming work; and, to increase the number of urban PCVs contributing to development and to the better understanding of American people on the part of people served.

II. INTRODUCTION

The Problems of Urban Growth

A new record will be set sometime during the first decade of the 21st century when a majority of the World's population will be working and living in urban areas. By the year 2025, 5 billion people could be living in cities. Two-thirds of this population will be citizens of the developing world. Accompanying this growth will be a shift in the location of poverty from rural to urban places. It is projected that early in the next century urban poverty households will represent 57% of the total households living in poverty.

This 21st century urban phenomenon means:

- A five fold increase in the World's urban population between 1987 and 2025; we are just beginning to experience this developing country urban growth boom. Some countries in Africa, for example, will experience an increase of up to 77% of their projected urban populations between 1987 and 2020. Africa, the least urbanized continent, will maintain its record as the World's fastest urbanizing continent.
- Unprecedented urban growth along the settlement spectrum from market towns to secondary and major cities.
- The creation of nineteen new "mega" cities, *i.e.*, over 10 million, most of them located in developing countries.
- Most of the Gross Domestic Product will be produced in the urban areas of developing countries.

Donor View

Not surprisingly, donors are recognizing the importance of establishing a balance between their urban and rural development strategies. This comes with an awareness that urban and rural economies are interdependent. Migration from rural to urban areas, as noted in a recent USAID report, reflects the modernization of agriculture and the resulting decline in rural manpower requirements, a shrinking availability of agricultural land to support the rural population, and a surplus rural population that can no longer earn a living in a rural setting. More importantly than farm to city migration, natural gains (births over deaths) in urban areas will continue to be a critical factor in today's urban growth phenomenon. And, the major gains in developing country job generation will take place in urban areas; national wealth is increasingly being generated in urban places.

Of late, USAID has been working on two urban related studies. At the request of USAID's Administrator, USAID undertook a review of its development strategies in recognition of the impact that urban growth is having on its client countries. In a parallel move, Congress asked USAID to

report on developing country urbanization trends and USAID's response to World population shifts from rural to urban areas.

In summarizing its views in an interim report to the Congress, USAID noted that its exploration of urban opportunities "should not be seen as a move away from agriculture and rural development, but as a response to the changing context for development brought about by rapid urbanization...the potential contributions by both rural and urban arenas needs to be integrated into a national development strategy."

Other bilateral development groups are actively involved in developing urban assistance programs. For example, the Development Assistance Committee of OECD, the donor coordinating group representing North America, Western Europe, Australia, New Zealand and Japan, met in November of 1986 to exchange ideas on urban assistance programs. There was a consensus among this group and key developing countries that there are a cluster of themes that must be considered in developing LDC urban programs. In November of 1990, the World Bank issued a new "urban policy and economic development agenda for the 1990s." Again, this international organization reaffirmed the importance of urban growth and its impact on the development performance of nations.

The following summarizes the key urban themes that donor groups are supporting:

Employment

There is a growing acceptance that under- and unemployment are critical problems in urban areas. The rate of under- and unemployment amongst workers, particularly younger workers, in the urban centers of the developing World are critically high and growing. In Latin America, for example, those between the ages of 15 to 24 represent a third of the economically active population yet experience a two to three times higher unemployment rate than other workers in the region. A combination of high dropout rates from the formal educational system, coupled with few opportunities for employment in the modern, industrial or commercial sectors have placed a great number of the younger, unskilled labor force in the "informal" sector. While the informal sector may produce most of a country's gross domestic product, it also is known for its low wages and job insecurity. Literacy training, vocational training, small business development (credit and technical assistance), and youth programs that link up job generation and training opportunities are illustrative of the kinds of assistance donors are providing to generate or stabilize jobs in businesses located in both formal and informal sectors.

"It (*informal sector*) has a name, but no precise definition. It operates largely beyond the law, yet it is a lifeline for 300 million people. In some countries it contributes a third of gross domestic product, while attempts have been made literally to bulldoze it out of existence. It can be seen as a way to provide employment and incomes to millions who would otherw se lack the means of survival or viewed as a segment of society that escapes regulation and protection... At one end of the spectrum is the relatively thriving small-scale manufacturing enterprise employing several workers; at the other end are street vendors, shoe-shiners and others engaged in petty services activities that yield barely a subsistence income."

—source: ILO *Information*, May 1991, p. 1

Shelter

The demand for shelter and related neighborhood services is outstripping the formal sector's ability to produce solutions. Increasingly, the urban dweller is called upon to finance and build his/her own shelter and related neighborhood infrastructure. This process may take years, but experts estimate that most of today's developing country housing stock has been built by the owner occupant. More often than not the builder utilizes his/her own resources and does not benefit from loans generated from "formal" credit institutions. In the same vein, neighborhoods have had to band together to lobby for such basic services as sanitation, potable water and electricity. Donors believe these trends will continue and are working with host country institutions to modify their policies in ways that support rather than hinder the evolving, self-help initiatives of the urban dwellers. Examples of this support include the introduction of affordable building standards that guide the dweller in building his/her dwelling, potable water/sanitation systems, and streets and sidewalks that connect the ever expanding informal settlements with the infrastructure of the formal city.

Community Services

It is generally recognized that community organizations can not manage the financing and construction of major public works projects such as trunk sewer lines, high tension power lines, and major potable water systems. Donors agree that such ventures fall within the domain of the public service sector; but, donors are quick to recite the problems such entities have in maintaining their infrastructure not to mention the expansion of facilities to meet demand. And, more importantly, donors do not have the resources required to finance these facilities. Conventional wisdom now acknowledges that developing countries are going to have to mobilize the bulk of resources required to build these facilities. Donors also agree to support local efforts that mobilize these resources domestically, as well as support the development of affordable systems based on

cost recovery and preventative maintenance, and that have the potential to expand to meet the demand for services.

Municipal Management

Increasingly, donors are working with countries to strengthen local resource mobilization efforts and to develop more effective and efficient methods by which municipal authorities plan and invest scarce public resources. They are also working on strategies that encourage the development of municipal planning systems that recognize the importance of spontaneous city building and again the need to facilitate rather than block self-help initiatives.

Urban growth trends suggest that not only more people will be living in cities, but that there will be more cities. These cities will require competent management to generate resources and to guide the development and construction of public services. The need for effective municipal management is essential for the provision of basic, though minimum, services required as cities expand.

The Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration (IBAM), a pioneer municipal research and training group, provides technical support to more than 4,000 Brazilian municipalities. IBAM provides technical assistance and training opportunities to its members in such areas as: management training for complex systems, revenue generation and utilization, land use controls, capital improvement programming, solid waste management, revenue collection, user fees and environmental protection controls. IBAM's experience provides a glimpse of the themes that municipal administrators will need to address as we move into the 21st century.

Environment

The World Bank's recent urban policy paper states that, "urban environmental problems are receiving far less attention than longer-range issues such as global warming." Yet, the impact of such problems as "congestion, air and water pollution, inadequate sanitation, erratic waste collection and disposal and the destruction of marginal lands" is immediate and presently adversely affecting urban populations.

Two environmental Peace Corps initiatives will provide guidance to the field on urban environmental problems. In the first instance, Volunteers are teaching primary and secondary school courses on environmental education that include urban themes. A second initiative has Peace Corps and USAID working with the Ministry of Local Government of Cote d'Ivoire in the development of an urban solid waste management and low technology sanitation project. Both of these initiatives should suggest ways that Peace Corps can improve urban environmental conditions.

Youth

With the exception of UNICEF and a few private voluntary organizations, donors have not been working on many of the issues associated with the impact urbanization has made on urban families. Children of urban migrant families, in particular, are often adversely affected by urban growth. They are called upon to help support the family by doing menial jobs, begging, and stealing. Much of their time is unsupervised and spent working the streets. Increasingly these children are involved with alcohol and drug abuse, teenage pregnancies, school truancy/drop outs, suicides and crime. And, this segment of the society is increasingly disenfranchised, brutalized and frequently murdered by elements of the community who wish to rid themselves of "undesirables".

Private Voluntary Organizations, such as Save the Children and Childhope, are working on a diverse range of youth support activities that take into account the special needs of the children at risk (often referred to as "street children") and their families. This work includes developing policy reforms that promote outreach programs with street children rather than warehousing these youths in orphanage type institutions. These outreach programs provide informal counseling for these children in such areas as drugs, family relations, job options, sports, as well as providing them such basics as food, first aid and hygiene facilities. Recently, both public and private agencies have been working on youth programs that prepare youth for the future: home economics, vocational education, personal financial management and other "life planning" skills.

Peace Corps Urban Development Initiative

While Peace Corps established urban development as one of its programming objectives in 1989, it has had years of experience in urban development: self-help housing, infrastructure planning and development, municipal management, urban planning, historical site restoration, water and sanitation and community development, to mention a few of Peace Corps' urban activities. Often, these projects came and went and never seemingly became a part of Peace Corps' regular programming work.

In recognition of the dramatic shift in World population, Peace Corps in 1989 announced a new urban initiative that would increase the number of Volunteers working in urban areas and increase the number of urban development projects that address the problems of the urban poor.

Urban Development projects would include the following Volunteer skill areas:

- urban youth development (AAs 182, 190)
- shelter development (AA 122)
- urban community service (AA 162)
- solid waste management (AA 130)

- urban planning (AA 134)
- delivery of municipal services (AA 130)
- engineering/architectural support for local urban projects (AAs 122, 123, 130, 133)
- municipal management (AA 134)

A second track of the urban strategy was included to reduce the trauma associated with pushing the field into a new program area. By incorporating the idea of increasing the number of "traditional" Volunteers in urban areas, it was believed that we would begin or expand on Peace Corps' efforts to address the ills of rapid Third World urbanization.

While the two track strategy was designed to assist Peace Corps move into a new programming area, it also muddied the water. Posts were designing urban strategies around the traditional placement Volunteers and were not addressing the opportunities to place Volunteers in urban development projects.

By December of 1990 Peace Corps noted in its IPBS Guide for FYs 92-94 that " ...urban development included: architectural services, civil engineering, housing, municipal management, solid waste management, urban planning, urban transport." It also noted "...associate Community and Youth Development projects as a category within the appropriate sector above based on predominant Volunteer activity." The IPBS guidance suggested that Youth Development and Women in Development should be considered cross-sectoral initiatives that each of Peace Corps' six programmatic sectors should address.

Support for Peace Corps Urban Work

As Peace Corps increases its urban presence, it will need to strengthen its urban programming and management capacity. This will involve a collaborative effort between Peace Corps/Washington's Office of Training and Program Support (OTAPS) and the field. OTAPS is committed to support Peace Corps Post's efforts to incorporate urban development into its country program. Peace Corps' urban development specialist is located in OTAPS Program Technical Support Division. The Division is made up of sector specialists and is organized into six major program areas: Agriculture, Education, Environment, Health, Small Business Development and Urban Development. In addition to the sector specialists, the Program Technical Support Division includes coordinators for Women in Development and Youth Development. Increasingly this division is promoting cross-sectoral activities that address urban issues.

The urban development sector specialist delivers a variety of services to the field including: feasibility studies, new program designs, program assessments, design of Pre-Service Trainings (PSTs), In-Service Trainings (ISTs), program evaluations and staffing assistance for ISTs. The work undertaken by the urban development specialist originates from requests for assistance made by Peace Corps field staff, primarily in

The Integrated Planning and Budget System (IPBS) submissions, which are reviewed and prioritized by the regions prior to implementation by OTAPS urban development specialist.

The Agency for International Development, particularly the Office of Housing and Urban Programs, and its network of regional offices, also supports Peace Corps urban work. Increasingly, links are being established between USAID and Peace Corps in supporting Peace Corps urban development Volunteers. Posts should consult directly with USAID's Regional Housing and Urban Development Offices (RHUDOs) located throughout the World (See Appendix I for addresses) or with the local USAID mission.

While we are very much in the preliminary stages of our urban programming work, the following discussion is a first effort to systematize our urban development programming work. The guidelines will need to be regularly reviewed and updated as the field develops its own unique urban approaches. These guidelines should become the place in which these experiences are summarized and synthesized with a view of providing the field with updated ideas on how to strengthen its urban programming work.

III. URBAN PROGRAMMING

Country Assessment

As Posts explore opportunities for developing new projects or modifying on-going project activities, you are encouraged to explore the role urban growth, the growing concentration of people living and working in urban places, plays in the development of your country. Are people migrating to urban areas and what impact does this shift from rural to urban play on the well being of your country's citizens? And, does the increasing concentration of poor people in central city slums and the sprawling shanty towns suggest a role for Peace Corps Volunteers in that urban setting?

Should the Post find that urban themes are an important consideration of national development, the following are illustrative of some of the types of data that could be collected to assist you evaluate the potential for urban programming. For example, describe:

- National rural and urban population trends (See Appendix H for recent data on urban growth);
- Country definition of urban places and distribution of urban places by size;
- The importance urban economic production plays in national economic development;
- Estimates of the number or percentage of poor people living in urban areas; and,
- Percentage of urban people receiving basic services such as water, electricity, health care and education.

The above are illustrative of the kinds of problems that might be briefly referenced in your country program strategy and sets the stage for how Peace Corps could become involved in selective urban issues.

Posts might want to then go on to articulate how you are or propose to deal with these urban issues. It is at this level of conceptualization that the Post can articulate how one or more of Peace Corps' programmatic sectors might address urban issues. Please refer to Appendix B for examples of on-going Peace Corps urban development projects that illustrate how Peace Corps posts are covering most of the subject areas presently contained in our delineation of urban development activities.

Nepal Peace Corps' Urban Development Statement

"The Housing and Urban Development Program is one of the top priorities under His Majesty's Government's Eighth Five Year Plan. This program also falls under one of the Peace Corps Director's three new initiatives. Peace Corps Nepal has been assisting the Ministry of Panchayat and Local Development and the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning since 1985. Currently, the Urban Planning Program receives very good support at all levels of the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning. This program has a very good fill rate and the Volunteers have a viable job. The overall goals of this program are: to develop and strengthen local institutions concerned with development activities such as municipality development committees and district and regional level offices; and to assist in meeting the basic housing needs of the people.

"The Government of Nepal has identified the following problems in this sector: urban population (8.6% urban population during 1971-1981 will increase to 20% by 2000); uneven urban income (56% higher than rural areas in 1977); existing settlement system (widely dispersed in rural areas and rapidly increasing in major cities and Kathmandu valley); lack of urban services (water supply, sanitation, drainage, solid waste disposal, roads, electricity and telecommunications); housing conditions (deteriorated in low-income groups and overcrowded in larger, urban areas); urban land policies (maximum land holding in single ownership is 0.84 hectares, and cumbersome procedures exist); and urban planning and implementation (elements that contribute to the physical state of urban development and planning which are primarily problems of a political, bureaucratic and legal nature).

"Peace Corps Nepal will maintain a total of 17 Urban Development Volunteers during 1991-1993: in AA 133/134, 5 PCV's in 1991, 7 PCV's in 1992, and 5 PCV's in 1993. These Volunteers will assist the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning by working at various district level Housing and Urban Development Offices. These Volunteers will assist their counterparts in: conducting baseline surveys and establishing and updating urban area databases; preparing project plans, designs, and estimates; implementing urban development projects and shelter programs; preparing urban design/renewal and landscape designs; and training counterparts in the above areas."

Nepal IPBS FY 91-93, p. 15

The information developed through your country program assessment work will assist you develop and summarize your country program strategy including the list of problems you are prepared to tackle.

Project Development

As the Post explores urban development programming opportunities with host country contacts, (*e.g.*, Ministries of Planning, regional development authorities, municipalities, private organizations—credit unions, housing cooperatives and neighborhood improvement associations) and other donors (*e.g.*, USAID, UNICEF, UNCHS), urban development project opportunities will emerge. At this point in the process the Posts will need to assess broadly possible avenues of support, but eventually, through a funnelling process, define those urban development activities that Peace Corps staff and Volunteers can support.

It is then up to the Post to set down in the project plan format the key elements of the urban development project. Section 4 of Peace Corps' Programming and Training System Manual (PATS) provides guidance on this task. We have included in Appendix C of the Urban Development Programming Guidelines a recent project plan that illustrates how Posts have articulated their urban development projects. As the PATS project plan review process is implemented, we will incorporate other new urban project designs into the guidelines.

Urban Project Issues

Posts have been very helpful in articulating some of the pit falls associated with designing and implementing urban development projects. The following summarizes some of their concerns:

- Although Peace Corps Volunteers will in the course of their work deal with low income urban families and places, careful attention must be given to where the urban Volunteers live. Experienced Peace Corps staff have commented on the deteriorating situation found in urban areas: physical infrastructure has not kept pace with urban growth; urban crime is on the rise; and there is a general concern about the personal security of Volunteers living in low income neighborhoods. Volunteers will need good information from their Associate Peace Corps Director (APCD) regarding such issues as personal safety, community acceptance of outsiders, and the selection of appropriate housing. This will require careful attention on the part of the Peace Corps field staff and host country counterparts to provide appropriate guidance to the Volunteers.
- Urban development does not necessarily mean designing projects for capital cities.
- While urban development specialists, such as planners, engineers, and architects, may be required for an urban development project, the urban project should be built primarily on the skills of Peace Corps' generalist Volunteers.
- Although host countries may request urban specialist Volunteers, we must recognize that our pool of urban specialists may be limited. There is a need to enter into the specialist side of our urban projects

with a certain degree of caution while we establish a track record in recruiting the specialist.

- More than one Post has highlighted that support for urban Volunteers costs more, (*e.g.*, higher rents, food and transportation costs), hence urban development programming will impact on the Post's budget.
- Peace Corps Posts should continue to actively seek in-country bilateral and multilateral support for their urban development initiative.

Volunteer Assignment Descriptions

Appendix D provides a list of recent Volunteer Assignment Descriptions (VADs) in the areas of: urban planning, municipal management, environmental management, regional planning, infrastructure support, urban community development and secondary urban development assignments. The compendium provides a glimpse of the variety of urban development assignments Peace Corps field staffs are arranging for their Volunteers. While the VADs describe some of the technical areas that Volunteers can be involved in, it should be emphasized that Peace Corps generalist Volunteers are still viewed as the backbone of Peace Corps Urban Development work. The project design for the urban environmental health project in Cote d'Ivoire, for example, illustrates this idea. Of the 15 PCVs to be involved in the secondary city solid waste management project, fifty percent of the Volunteers will be AA 162 community service (generalist) Volunteers; the remainder will be engineers and urban planners. A critical component of this project will be the mobilization and participation of communities in the design and implementation of garbage collection systems. The community service Volunteers will provide the critical link between the technicians of local government and the neighborhoods.

Most of the urban development guidelines are directed to the development of primary urban development Volunteer assignments (*i.e.* the assignments in which Volunteers spend more than 50% of their time on a designated urban activity). But, what about the urban Volunteer assigned to another primary assignment area, but who will spend some time (less than 50%) each year on an urban development activity? Secondary urban development Volunteer assignments are becoming an important component of Peace Corps' urban development initiative. You are directed to discussions on Mauritania in Appendix B (project summaries) and Appendix D (VADs) that describe how that Post will be incorporating Peace Corps' urban development initiative into its country program. A couple comments on secondary urban development assignments: Appropriate urban development training must be included in the Pre-Service Training design and, in selective In-Service Training events to support the urban aspects of the assignment.

Training for Volunteers

At the request of field staff, OTAPS worked with a RPCV to develop an overview for a generic Pre-Service Training (PST) design entitled "Training Design for Urban Specialist Volunteers." (See Appendix E). The design is composed of 4 modules which take approximately 100 hours to complete. It was designed to provide Peace Corps staff with an idea of what might go into an urban PST. The design is based on the adult learning process which is incorporated into each session. A pattern of experiential learning should be established from the first day of training.

Module One, which takes 10 hours, introduces technical topics. Module Two, which takes 24 hours, presents country information as it pertains to urban development. Module Three presents special technical topics such as capitol improvements planning, zoning ordinances, sewage/waste disposal, etc. Sixty to eighty technical hours should be spent in this module. Module Four provides the trainee with specific skills that can be used on the job to accomplish a task or to facilitate the accomplishment of a task.

It needs to be stressed that the PST design is untested, but should provide the field with the general direction it may wish to follow in developing an urban development PST. As we gain more experience in urban development activities, we can modify this generic approach and develop related inservice training events.

Description of Volunteer Service

While Appendix D, Volunteer Assignment Descriptions, provides a compendium of Peace Corps Volunteer Urban Assignments, Appendix F, Description of Volunteer Service, provides a summary of what Peace Corps Volunteers have actually accomplished. What is noteworthy about these urban development experiences is that Volunteers felt that they had had a "real" Peace Corps experience. While data on that Peace Corps experience is hard to assemble, a survey developed in the summer of 1987 included the following information:

- 82% of the urban Volunteers described their typical day as extremely busy;
- 67% of the urban Volunteers felt that their host country agency wanted his/her assistance. 69% also felt that host people wanted their assistance as well;
- Almost 80% of the urban PCVs felt that there was an optimal match between their skills and background and their current work assignments;
- When asked if the urban PCV wanted to keep or change their work site, 82% of the respondents wanted to remain at their present site, while 79% wanted to keep their same assignments;

- 75% of the urban PCVs felt that they were transmitting knowledge and skills to counterparts as well as contributing to the community in which they were living; and,
- Urban PCVs tended to be more positive than their rural counterparts about how well Peace Corps projects were designed and implemented; more of them felt that they were having a lasting impact on the host country people with whom they were working.

These findings, based on a survey conducted in nine countries, suggests that urban Volunteers were optimistic about their work and living experience and were no more inclined to terminate earlier than their rural PCV counterparts.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

To date, the following themes have been guiding Peace Corps urban development initiative:

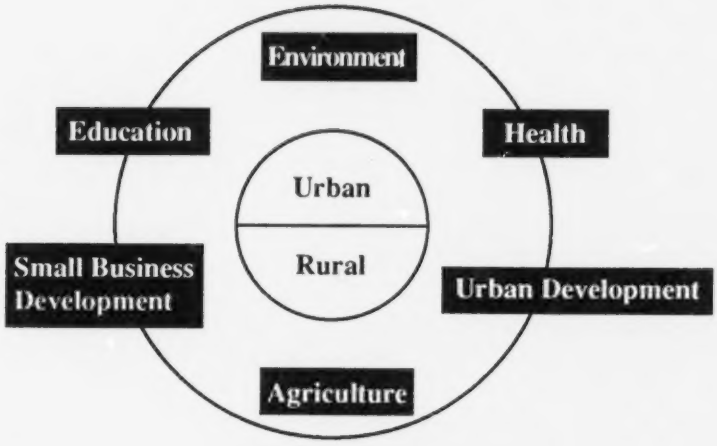
- Support local development organizations' efforts to introduce modern management and planning techniques and practices;
- Support self-help housing and related infrastructure projects through technical and management support to housing and credit cooperatives and other intermediary finance institutions;
- Promote the expansion of basic infrastructure and service activities in low income neighborhoods such as sanitation systems, garbage collection and the provision of potable water;
- Support municipal governments, PVOs and utility companies in the areas of planning, physical design, resource mobilization and utilization, environmental and land use planning;
- Support community leaders' efforts to involve the community in the resolution of community problems;
- Work towards creating or strengthening local community groups' ties with public and private groups in order to obtain financial and technical assistance for community projects;
- Promote in-country training courses and on-the-job training for local officials;
- Promote projects that deal with the special problems of youth, the elderly and women; and,
- Strengthen local urban efforts to provide basic community services (*e.g.*, health, formal and non-formal education, vocational and youth development) through Peace Corps traditional specialist programs.

It is important to stress that while many Posts have launched urban development activities, it is understood that it is going to take time for others to establish an urban presence in your programs. It is understood that it is not just a matter of turning on a switch and expecting a new initiative to produce new projects. It will take time to move into urban programming due to budget constraints, the need to establish new linkages with private and public host country institutions, and the need to find external support to work with PC Staffs not familiar with the issues of urban development. But, we have added urban development as a priority Peace Corps area because we are concerned about the plight of millions and millions of people living in lower income urban neighborhoods. And, we are looking to the field for your advice and support in the shaping of Peace Corps' urban development initiative.

Peace Corps' urban development initiative offers Peace Corps with an opportunity to expand the number of Volunteers overseas; increases the number of Volunteers aware of the problems of the burgeoning cities of

the Third World and Eastern Europe; permits Peace Corps to be on the cutting edge of development through the recognition and incorporation of developing country urban growth issues into its programming work; and, increases the number of PCVs contributing to development and to the better understanding of American people on the part of people served.

APPENDICES



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B Project Summaries

C Project Plans

D Volunteer Assignment Descriptions (VADs)

E Training

F Description of Volunteer Service

G Urban Programming Bibliography

H Data Charts by Region

I Urban Development Contacts

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E. O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: N/A
SUBJECT: URBAN PROGRAMMING

TO: PEACE CORPS DIRECTORS
FROM: PAUL VITALE, URBAN SPECIALIST

1. SOMETIME EARLY INTO THE 21ST CENTURY A MAJORITY OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION WILL BE WORKING AND LIVING IN URBAN PLACES: VILLAGES, MARKET TOWNS, SECONDARY AND PRIMARY CITIES OF THE DEVELOPING WORLD. ACCOMPANYING THIS DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFT WILL BE THE RELOCATION OF POVERTY HOUSEHOLDS; SOME 57 PERCENT OF SUCH HOUSEHOLDS WILL BE LIVING IN CITIES. AT THE SAME TIME, THE GREATEST GAINS IN JOB CREATION (AND GDP) WILL BE TAKING PLACE IN CITIES. INCREASINGLY, URBAN ISSUES ARE APPEARING ON THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA OF LDC; THE URBAN BOOM IS JUST STARTING FOR MOST OF THE WORLD.

2. BOTH THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE PEACE CORPS ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THESE TRENDS. ALTHOUGH A.I.D. HAS HAD A MAJOR URBAN PROGRAM (THE HOUSING GUARANTY PROGRAM) FOR MORE THAN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, IT HAS RECENTLY EMBARKED ON A REVIEW OF ITS OVERALL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE IMPACT URBAN GROWTH IS HAVING ON LDC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. INCREASINGLY, USAID MISSIONS ARE INCORPORATING URBAN COMPONENTS INTO THEIR COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES. SIMILARLY, PEACE CORPS HAS BEEN INCREASING THE NUMBER OF URBAN PROGRAMS BEING IMPLEMENTED AROUND THE WORLD. IN RECOGNITION OF THESE TENDS, PEACE CORPS' OFFICE OF TRAINING AND PROGRAM SUPPORT HAS CREATED AN URBAN SPECIALIST POSITION TO PROVIDE PROGRAMMING ASSISTANCE OT ITS FIELD OPERATIONS IN AREAS OF URBAN AND COMMUNITY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT. THIS POSITION IS JOINTLY FUNDED BY AID AND THE PEACE CORPS THROUGH A REIMBURSABLE DETAIL FROM AID TO PEACE CORPS.

3. IN THE LAST FEW YEARS, PEACE CORPS AND AID HAVE DEVELOPED A NUMBER OF JOINT URBAN/SHELTER ACTIVITIES IN KENYA, NEPAL, HONDURAS AND COSTA RICA. THE PURPOSE OF THIS CABLE IS TO ENCOURAGE MORE JOINT PEACE CORPS/AID URBAN PROGRAMMING AMONG USAID MISSIONS AND PEACE CORPS FIELD OFFICES.

4. JOINT URBAN PROGRAMMING OPPORTUNITIES INCLUDE A VARIETY OF OPTIONS: (A) PROMOTING JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND INCREASING INCOMES THROUGH SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS: (B) SUPPORTING LOW-INCOME HOUSING PROGRAMS THROUGH TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TO HOUSING AND CREDIT UNION COOPERATIVES AND OTHER INTERMEDIARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS; (C) STRENGTHENING LOCAL EFFORTS TO PLAN FOR AND PROVIDE BASIS COMMUNITY SERVICES (E.G., HEALTH FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT) THROUGH AID'S SECTOR PROGRAMS; (D) PROMOTING THE EXPANSION OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE (E.G., SANITATION, POTABLE WATER, SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT) THROUGH THE STRENGTHENING OF LOCAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ENTITIES IN SUCH AREAS AS PHYSICAL DESIGN AND PLANNING, RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND UTILIZATION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND USE PLANNING.

5. PC/WASHINGTON/OTAPS HAS LIMITED FUNDING AVAILABLE TO ASSIST PEACE CORPS FIELD STAFF IN ASSESSING URBAN PROGRAMMING OPPORTUNITIES. AID'S OFFICE OF HOUSING AND URBAN PROGRAMS (PRE/H) AND ITS REGIONAL HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICES (RHUDO) WILL ALSO BE ABLE TO PROVIDE LIMITED SUPPORT TO PEACE CORPS FIELD STAFF INVOLVED IN DEVELOPING URBAN PROGRAMMING INITIATIVES.

6. FOR YOUR INFORMATION, RHUDO STAFFS HAVE HAD CONSIDERABLE HANDS-ON EXPERIENCE IN THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LOW-INCOME SHELTER AND URBAN PROGRAMS AND IN MANY INSTANCES HAVE SERVED AS URBAN PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS.

7. PEACE CORPS AND USAID MISSIONS AND RHUDOS ARE ENCOURAGED TO COMBINE FORCES TO SUPPORT HOST COUNTRY URBAN DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES.

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TOPEC
E. O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: N/A
SUBJECT: NEW URBAN PROGRAMMING INITIATIVE

TO: PEACE CORPS DIRECTORS AND STAFF
FROM: PAUL COVERDELL, DIRECTOR OF PEACE CORPS
INFO: RHUDO/USAID

1. IN RECENT TRAVELS, I HAVE BEEN STRUCK BY THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE COUNTRIES I VISIT ARE RAPIDLY UNDERGOING CHANGE: PEOPLE ARE MOVING FROM THEIR TRADITIONAL RURAL SETTINGS INTO THE EVER EXPANDING SPRAWL THAT IS ENVELOPING MUCH OF THE URBAN WORLD.

2. WE ARE IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING ABOUT THIS URBAN GROWTH PHENOMENON. BY EARLY IN THE 21ST CENTURY, THERE WILL BE A FIVE FOLD INCREASE IN THE WORLD'S URBAN POPULATION (5 BILLION PEOPLE) WHO WILL BE RESIDING IN MARKET TOWNS TO MEGA CITIES. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HUMAN HISTORY, A MAJORITY OF THE WORLD'S POOR WILL BE RESIDING IN CITIES. FINALLY, URBAN ECONOMIES WILL CONTINUE TO GROW IN IMPORTANCE THROUGHOUT THE DEVELOPING WORLD.

3. IN RECOGNITION OF THESE TRENDS, I HAVE IDENTIFIED URBAN DEVELOPMENT AS ONE OF THE THREE PROGRAM INITIATIVES IN WHICH I WANT TO SEE GROWTH DURING MY ADMINISTRATION. THE OTHER TWO INITIATIVES, SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT, WILL BE CLOSELY TIED TO OUR NEW URBAN WORK.

4. INTERESTINGLY, WE HAVE FOUND THAT THE FIELD IS INCREASINGLY INVOLVED IN URBAN RELATED PROGRAMS. FOR EXAMPLE, OTAPS CONDUCTED A SURVEY RECENTLY WHICH REVEALED THAT 25 PERCENT OF ALL PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS ARE LOCATED IN URBAN AREAS (30,000 PLUS INHABITANTS). MANY OF THESE URBAN VOLUNTEERS ARE INVOLVED IN TRADITIONAL PEACE CORPS SECTORS (E.G., HEALTH, EDUCATION, SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT). THERE ARE ALSO SOME VOLUNTEERS INVOLVED IN URBAN SPECIALIST PROGRAMS, (E.G., CITY PLANNING, ARCHITECTURE, HOUSING, MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT, ENGINEERING AND FINANCE). THESE VOLUNTEERS ARE SUPPORTING LOCAL EFFORTS TO DELIVER BASIC SERVICES TO THE EVER EXPANDING URBAN POPULATION.

5. RAPID URBANIZATION AND THE CONCENTRATION OF LOWER INCOME PEOPLE IN URBAN SETTLEMENTS CALL FOR AN INCREASE IN THE PLACEMENT OF VOLUNTEERS IN URBAN ASSIGNMENTS. I WELCOME YOUR COMMENTS ON HOW TO ACCOMPLISH THIS OVER THE NEXT TWO YEARS. I BELIEVE THAT CAREFUL, SELECTIVE URBAN PLACEMENT OF VOLUNTEERS OFFERS A WAY FOR PEACE CORPS TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE AND AT THE SAME TIME MAINTAIN PEACE CORPS' POSITION ON THE CUTTING EDGE OF DEVELOPMENT. IT CAN ALSO PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR URBAN VOLUNTEERS TO MAKE THE SAME KIND OF CONTRIBUTION THAT OUR RURAL PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS HAVE MADE TO DEVELOPMENT AND TO THE BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ON THE PART OF THE PEOPLE SERVED.

REGARDS,

COPIES ALSO SENT APIA, MAJURO, TARAWA, HONIARA, POEI, AND NUKU ALOF

BAKER

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TO PEACE CORPS COLLECTIVE

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TOPEC
E. O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: N/A
SUBJECT: SUPPLEMENTAL GUIDANCE ON FY' S 91-93
STRATEGY STATEMENTS

TO: PEACE CORPS DIRECTORS
FROM: PAUL COVERDELL, DIRECTOR OF PEACE CORPS

1. POSTS ARE TO BE CONGRATULATED IN YOUR EFFORTS TO INCORPORATE URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES INTO YOUR PROGRAMS.

2. FOR THOSE POSTS WITH AN URBAN COMPONENT IN THEIR FYS 91-93 PROGRAM, PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN YOUR STRATEGY STATEMENTS:

A. URBAN PLACEMENTS: FOR THOSE POSTS INCREASING THE NUMBER OF TRADITIONAL SECTOR VOLUNTEERS (E.G., HEALTH, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE) ASSIGNED TO URBAN AREAS (30,000 OR MORE) PLEASE PROVIDE NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS BY ASSIGNMENT AREAS AND BY FISCAL YEAR; AND,

B. URBAN SPECIALISTS: FOR THOSE POSTS ESTABLISHING OR INCREASING THE NUMBER OF URBAN SPECIALISTS ASSIGNMENTS (AAS; 122 (HOUSING), 123 (MECHANICS), 130 (CIVIL ENGINEERS) 133 (ARCHITECTS), 134 (PLANNERS) AND 162 AND 163 (COMMUNITY SERVICE)), PLEASE PROVIDE THE NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS BY ASSIGNMENT AREAS AND BY FISCAL YEAR.

3. THIS INFORMATION WILL HELP US ESTABLISH THE BASELINE FOR EVALUATING OUR EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE A BALANCE BETWEEN OUR URBAN AND RURAL PLACEMENTS.

4. THANK YOU FOR YOUR RESPONSE TO THIS REQUEST.

REGARDS BAKER

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TOPEC
E. O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: N/A
SUBJECT: URBAN DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

TO: PEACE CORPS DIRECTORS
FROM: PAUL VITALE, URBAN PROGRAM MANAGER/OTAPS
REFTEL: STATE 053680

1. KATHY MOSER AND STEVE THALHEIMER OF OTAPS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM THE PACIFIC AND REPORTED THAT THERE WAS CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER REF. {A}'S DEFINITION OF URBAN AREAS {I.E., 30,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS}.

2. THE FIELD REPORTED THAT THE DEFINITION DID NOT WORK FOR MUCH OF THAT REGION. YOUR POINT IS WELL TAKEN. WHEN THE 30,000 FIGURE DOES NOT WORK FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLASSIFYING THE LOCATION OF YOUR VOLUNTEERS AS URBAN OR RURAL, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT YOU FOLLOW THE DEFINITION ESTABLISHED BY YOUR COUNTRY TO DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL SETTLEMENTS.

3. YOU WILL RECALL THAT THE PURPOSE OF THIS EXERCISE IS TO ESTABLISH THAT PEACE CORPS IS RESPONDING TO THE RATHER DRAMATIC MOVE FROM RURAL TO URBAN SETTLEMENT PATTERNS. THE DIRECTOR WANTS TO BE ABLE TO DEMONSTRATE THAT WHEN COUNTRIES ARE EXPERIENCING RAPID URBAN GROWTH, WE CAN SHOW THAT THE PEACE CORPS IS RESPONDING TO THIS SHIFT WITH INNOVATIVE PROJECTS.

4. WE HOPE THAT THIS REDEFINITION OF URBAN WILL BE HELPFUL TO POSTS.

COPIES ALSO SENT TO APIA, MAJURO, TARAWA, HONIARA, KOLONIA AND TONGA.

BEST REGARDS BAKER

The following is an excerpt from Director Elaine Chao's testimony to the House Foreign Affairs Committee on behalf of the Peace Corps in support of the President's budget request for fiscal year 1993.

PROGRAM PRIORITIES AND INITIATIVES

"Volunteers around the world serve in six program fields. They are: agriculture, education, environment, health, small business development and urban development. Flexibility in programming has been greatly enhanced by the institution of our Programming and Training System (PATS). In planning our programs, the Agency intends to continue its responsiveness and partnership with the host country officials in identifying and developing these programs. We will continue to place strong emphasis on ensuring that the role of women in the developing world is part of our programming and training. A senior level Women in Development Council meets quarterly to provide the framework and overall guidance to the Agency in our efforts to integrate women in all aspects of programming and training.

"The Peace Corps intends to continue its collaboration with private voluntary organizations. In addition, the Peace Corps benefits from strong collaboration with other federal agencies. The agency currently has cooperative agreements with the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service and the Department of Health and Human Services. Our strongest relationship, however, is with the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.). A.I.D. support takes many forms - small grants for community projects, needed equipment and supplies, training opportunities for host-country counterparts, and the advice and guidance of A.I.D. technicians and experts. For A.I.D., this partnership has meant greater access to the communities and people most in need of assistance, important feedback from Volunteers on how A.I.D.'s development projects are functioning in the field, and the availability of skilled Volunteer assistance for critical A.I.D. programs in 62 countries around the world."

APPENDIX B

PROJECT SUMMARIES

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N.B. Project summaries were adapted from a report prepared by Megan Carroll, graduate student, George Washington University, 12/90.

KENYA

Small Town Planning Project

The Small Town Planning Project is designed to provide technical support to approximately 40 secondary Kenya urban areas as they expand to accommodate a rapid increase in population. These towns are experiencing tremendous growth due to two principal factors: 1) massive rural to urban migration, and, 2) an alarming national population growth rate of 4.1% estimated to be the highest in the world. In addition, in keeping with recent trends to expand the traditional focus of urban planning activities, the Government of Kenya and Peace Corps have placed a high priority on incorporating environmental concerns in the development plans of secondary towns.

The project has been in place since 1985, and already much has been accomplished. Peace Corps Volunteers have played an important role in assisting local officials in the completion of many different types of planning projects including a design for a drainage system, a town development plan, a small Market Center survey, a conservation and development project, and several Local Authority Development Programs (LADPs), among other successful activities.

PCVs work under the direction of the Ministry of Local Government and live in housing provided by the local town authorities. They generally operate out of Kenya's Provincial Capitals, however their work encompasses 42 Kenya towns. The Government of Kenya places a high priority on completing the LADPs, which plan for immediate and projected needs in infrastructure and services development. Over the course of the next three years, PCV Urban Planners will continue their important work in the on-going effort to prepare LADPs for those towns that have not yet completed their development programs.

The Small Town Planning Project includes collaboration and support from the United Nations agency responsible for the study of urban development (HABITAT) and USAID's Regional Housing and Urban Development Office (RHUDO). Activities include training sessions for ten Town Councils on urban environmental issues, and a pilot environmental and city needs assessment for two sites. These activities will greatly enhance Peace Corps' already demonstrated success in assisting Kenya's towns to plan for future expansion in a rational fashion, and to incorporate environmental concerns into their development plans.

NEPAL

Urban Planning Project

The Urban Planning Project in Nepal which began in 1986 takes a two-pronged approach to meeting the basic housing and services needs in urban and regional contexts: the dual approach requires PCVs to be both

professional planners and trainers. PCVs work at the local level on actual planning projects and they train local government officials in the development and implementation of urban development programs. The project is designed to develop well conceived and properly managed urban and regional development plans, and to strengthen the capacity of local government in the formulation and execution of urban development programs. The project has the strong support of the Department of Housing and Urban Development with the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning in Nepal. In addition, the project has benefitted greatly from financial assistance from World Bank, UNDP and UNICEF.

In their capacity as working planners, PCVs help prepare baseline surveys, establish database/resource centers, and prepare master plans for municipalities. In their capacity as trainers, PCVs conduct management training for municipality level staff and NGOs, and conduct technical training for regional level staff in various development regions.

POLAND

Senior Economic Development Project

Peace Corps' new Senior Economic Development Advisory Project (SEDA) in Poland is a brand new project designed to provide technical financial expertise to city leaders and to the agencies they run. "The sweeping changes in Central Europe which have captured the headlines and imagination of the West have given way to the tasks of creating the institutions and systems which will ensure an enduring democracy. In Poland, nothing less than a complete transformation of society is taking place through legislative initiatives and the creation of new institutions which are intended to restructure the country's economic and political relationships." (VAD, Poland/Fall Small Enterprise Development).

The project is already underway with three PCVs working on the SEDA Project, providing support to the development of infrastructure and systems which are conducive to private sector initiatives and that are environmentally sound. Specifically, Volunteers provide technical and management advice to local elected officials and staff in such areas as municipal finance, public transportation, infrastructure development, water systems, environmental programming, and tourism planning. Not only are PCVs responsible for assisting in the development of specific plans for projects, but they are also responsible for training counterparts in management, community and investment planning, municipal finance and project design. PCVs serve in the capacity of technical advisors to municipal governments, working in various departments at varied levels.

COSTA RICA

Shelter Project

Peace Corps' Shelter Project has been operating in Costa Rica for more than three years with much success, thanks in part to the collaborative efforts of Peace Corps with USAID, the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) and the Federation of Loans and Savings Cooperatives (FEDECREDITO). The Shelter Project combines "financial resources from AID with the technical and administrative expertise of CHF and the community-based development activities of Peace Corps Volunteers to implement an on-going Costa Rican program of housing loans. A primary goal of the Peace Corps Shelter Program is to strengthen and expand the private sector system for the delivery of housing to low-income families." Since the inception of the project, Volunteers have helped design and construct rural self-help dwelling units. Currently they are supporting efforts to promote home improvement lending activities.

PCVs work in many different facets of overall project implementation. For example, PCVs visit new home construction sites to evaluate progress, process loan requests, help formulate home improvement budgets, and, work with local cooperatives to improve program activities and aid program beneficiaries. PCVs are aided in their efforts by technical training provided by CHF throughout the volunteers' service.

The project in Costa Rica is so successful that it was used as an institutional model (*i.e.*, linking the work of USAID, Peace Corps, CHF and host country public and private shelter development organizations) in developing shelter projects in other countries, such as Tunisia and Paraguay. It is hoped that PCVs' efforts in Costa Rica's project and in other similar projects are "offering a workable approach to providing affordable housing and community services to needy families in many parts of the world."

PARAGUAY

Shelter Project

Peace Corps' highly successful Shelter Project began operations in Paraguay in October, 1990. The volunteers work on a project that is to provide low-cost, affordable housing and home improvement loans for rural and semi-urban Paraguayans. In the initial phases of the program, Peace Corps will work with CREDICOOP (a federation of cooperatives) and their affiliated Cooperatives. Specifically, Peace Corps will assist CREDICOOP in the development, implementation and evaluation of a shelter project which includes the development of affordable credit packages, appropriate housing designs and training of cooperative administrators, among others. It will also work with the Central Housing Finance Institution (CONAVI) to assist the national government implement a new line of shelter credit directed to the cooperatives located throughout the country.

The Paraguay Shelter Project will operate in a similar fashion to Peace Corps' shelter project in Costa Rica. PCVs will work closely with local co-operatives in organization and management practices, as well in the development of transportation, materials, and labor cost estimates. Volunteers can also be expected to visit construction sites to monitor progress, promote knowledge of and effective use of the program, and to conduct training for loan recipients in various management practices. To aid PCVs in their mission, the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) has been providing preliminary project design support and on-going training workshops. In addition to receiving the benefits of high priority status from the Paraguayan government, the Shelter Project will be further aided in the initial stage by the skills and experience of extending PCVs from the Costa Rica Shelter Project.

COTE D'IVOIRE

Project Concept: Urban Environmental Management

Peace Corps Cote d'Ivoire recognizes the need of the Direction des Communes Locales (Headquarters for the Municipal Governments) to provide additional support to the Municipal Governments in order for them to provide the basic public services to the urban population in secondary cities. PC/CI proposes an Urban Environmental Management Project as part of an integrated Urban/Health programming strategy. Community Development Volunteers with environmental backgrounds and training will work with community organizations and neighborhood leaders in developing locally based waste and sewage management systems and other environmental activities such as erosion control. These management systems will focus on using locally available materials and human resources. The Volunteers (generalists) will also initiate permanent linkages between neighborhoods and the Technical Services Division of the Municipal Government to ensure cooperation and continuation of the newly developed environmental systems. Water/Sanitation Engineers and Urban Planners will work with the Technical Services Division of the Municipal Governments to assist them in developing or restructuring their public service provisions such as garbage collection, sewer construction, infrastructure plans and organizational skills. They will also help the Technical Services Division coordinate activities with other government or private organizations.

Extremely high urban growth rates, 8% per year, have resulted in nearly 40% of all Ivorians living in secondary cities. In 1980, the national government instigated a plan of decentralization in order for these secondary cities and rural communities to have more control of their public services and to reduce the pressure, financial and other, on the national government. Unfortunately, with decreasing national revenues, and inadequate tax collection systems at the local level, these Municipal Governments are required to provide the necessary and basic public services with insufficient funds to effectively carry out these responsibilities. Many Ivorian cities lack the primary infrastructure and facilities needed

to satisfy the needs of the established urban neighborhoods. In addition, the influx of immigrants from the rural areas and other West African Countries has created the additional burden of informal settlements. Waste and sewage systems, rampant erosion, and a general degradation of the urban environment are all problems immediately faced by the Municipal Governments and the local population. This situation leads to significant health risks especially in low income communities and squatter settlements.

SWAZILAND

Urban Planning Project

The Urban Planning Project in Swaziland, like many other countries, is responding to rapid urban population growth. The large-scale migration to the cities places a crippling burden on the cities' ability to develop in a rational and orderly manner, and on the ability to deliver adequate services. In Swaziland, over the last four years PCVs have been providing technical assistance and training in urban and regional planning to meet the increasing demand for planning services. Specifically, PCVs achieve this goal by analyzing data in urban growth trends and physical development, and by assisting in the training of new planners.

PCVs work closely with the Ministry of Natural Resources in various capacities both at the urban and regional levels. The program benefits from good working relationships and a strong interest on the part of the local governments. Some recently completed projects include the computerization of planning offices, development of a three year plan for capital projects, and the development of a plan to allocate unsurveyed government owned land. This project will continue its efforts to meet the need for urban and regional planning as PCVs spread their knowledge of planning to fellow planners and to the communities in which they serve.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Provincial Development Project

The Provincial Development Project in the Solomon Islands is designed to provide "skilled personnel to provincial governments and the [capital city of] Honiara's Town Council in the technical fields of planning, civil engineering and accounting until such time as they can meet their manpower requirements locally." The project's goal is to "increase the capacity of the seven provincial governments and the Honiara Town Council to develop and implement short and long-term land use and economic development plans, manage their fiscal resources, and develop and implement civil works projects."

PCVs work professionally as planners, accountants and civil engineers and they also provide training to local government officials and their staffs. The specific characteristics of any one assignment vary greatly

depending upon the PCV's training in planning, accounting or civil engineering. For example, planners assist in developing land-use and economic development plans and they train counterparts in surveying and proposal development, just to name a few of their many functions. Accountants assist local governments in a variety of tasks such as developing a checks and balances system to accurately track spending, the collection of overdue license fees, and the preparation of annual financial reports. PCVs that work as engineers also perform in a variety of ways such as assisting in the design of a renovation scheme for pedestrian walkways and parking areas, and, working with the "International Labor Organization's Trade Training and Testing Program to establish basic level courses in carpentry, electronics and construction trades."

MALAWI

Urban Development Project

The Urban Development Project in Malawi will help low economic level urban dwellers obtain critically necessary services, when it begins operations. PCVs will serve in two key capacities. The first is to train personnel in urban centers in the following areas: application of appropriate technologies in low-cost sanitation and housing, relevant aspects of basic health for community health workers, and, provide basic health training to teachers and other key informants. Another aspect of PCVs' training efforts will be to support the development and dissemination of educational materials for basic health. The second capacity in which PCVs will serve is to liaise with the local government officials and others in the development of a Local Authorities Training project which addresses the training and management needs of the local authorities. PCV activities will not be limited to the urban areas, but will incorporate the secondary urban centers as well.

PCVs will also build upon the work already in progress in Peace Corps' Urban Low-Cost Sanitation Project. Although the project faced tough coordination problems with all the varied activities and responsible parties, PCVs were able to address some of the most basic health needs of the urban population with appropriate and low-cost technology. It is hoped that the new Urban Development Project will engage in cross-sectoral programming such as small enterprise development, urban horticulture, and public health, as well as in special problems of the youth, the disabled, and the rural-urban interface.

FIJI

Management Planning Advisors Project

The Management Planning Advisors Project in Fiji is designed to improve the ability of indigenous people to manage and plan their social and economic development. To achieve this purpose, PCVs train regional, village and rural community leaders and government officials in the practice of

participatory planning and management skills. PCVs also train various levels of government administrators and lay persons in project management, team building, and monitoring and evaluation skills.

In order for the project to be successful, PCVs strive toward capacity building in their work with government and local community leaders. PCVs engage in a variety of activities, including, but not limited to, training provincial leaders and their staffs in participatory planning workshops, basic planning and management techniques, and, providing small business advisory services to Fijian enterprises. It is in these training and advisory roles that PCVs are able to pass on valuable information that enable Fijians to identify and solve their own communities' planning and management problems.

MAURITANIA

Secondary Assignments in Projects Located in And Around Urban Areas

PCVs have many opportunities to engage in activities that strive to improve the lives of urban dwellers. It is important to remember that in addition to primary project activities, such as working in an urban health clinic or primary and secondary teaching assignments, PCVs may also work on secondary assignments, such as helping an urban community organize to solve a local problem (*e.g.*, trash collection).

This concept lends itself well to the TEFL Secondary and Higher Education Project in Mauritania, as an example of a project that can support PCVs in secondary urban development assignments. PCVs spend a majority of their time and resources furthering the goals of the TEFL Project, while they concurrently work with urban youth groups, urban small businesses, and small city garden plots. This notion can be applied in many other situations in which Peace Corps projects are carried out in urban areas. Primary projects can fall into any one of the sectors—health, education, environment, agriculture, small business or urban development—as long as the PCVs have the energy and resources to invest in a secondary assignment. By engaging in secondary assignments, Peace Corps is able to reach many more urban dwellers in a meaningful and productive way.

This project marks the first time that Peace Corps' Office of Technical and Program Support (OTAPS) will be working with a post on secondary urban related assignments. The Urban Program Manager will be collaborating with the jointly funded USAID "Small Assistance Project," which provides technical assistance to PCVs involved in such secondary activities as community development and income generation.

APPENDIX C

PROJECT PLANS

NEPAL

PEACE CORPS NEPAL
PROJECT PLAN

Project Title/Code: Urban Planning, 367-UR-01
Sector: UR
Date: November 15, 1991

Executive Summary

In 1951 only 2.8% of Nepal's population lived in urban areas. By 1981 the percentage of urban dwellers had risen to 8.6% and it is now estimated that by the year 2000, 20% of the population will live in towns and municipalities. This growth is driven, for the most part, by Nepal's 2.6% country wide annual population growth rate and the fact that the amount of productive agricultural land is constant. The physical growth of Nepal's 33 towns has been haphazard and the usual forms of urban blight are starting to set in - squatters, factories and workshops in residential areas, inadequate water and sewerage systems, inadequate electric supply, unemployed urban youth, minimum local political power, and low locally generated tax base. Nepal's system of government is in a state of transition from an absolute to a constitutional monarchy. Elections for a national parliament took place on 12 May 1991 and local elections, including town councils, will take place in May 1992. While these political changes are unfolding the approach to Nepal's urban problems are in a state of limbo. Peace Corps Volunteers have been involved in assisting in the planning and implementation of urban projects since 1985 and they will continue to be needed for some time to come as much work remains to be done. There is a shortage of people in Nepal who are trained in the field of urban planning, and a general lack of knowledge on the benefits of urban planning or how to incorporate planning into municipal governments. Nepal has a chance to address its urban problems if it moves decisively and with alacrity.

Project Title/Code: Urban Planning, 367-UR-01
Sector: UR
Date: November 15, 1991

Part One - Project Background From the Host Country Perspective

A. Country Assessment

Present day Nepal dates from 1769 when Prithvi Narayan Shah, the ruler of the principality of Gorkha, used coercion and persuasion to consolidate some 46 other small kingdoms and principalities to come together. For the most part the towns that existed at the time of this consolidation were located along the major trade routes between India and Tibet. These towns were usually located on hill tops for strategic military reasons and to escape the malaria that was then endemic in the lower elevations in the river valleys. The rulers of these towns focused on the construction of palaces, temples, resting places for pilgrims, and water systems. These works were paid for by a land tax and by the export of agricultural produce most notably herbs and wool.

In 1846, after a series of particularly bloody palace intrigues, a shrewd young army general by the name of Junga Bahadur Rana had himself designated Prime Minister. Rana proceeded to have the office of the Prime Minister made hereditary and for the next 104 years, 1846 to 1950, the Rana family ran Nepal and the royal family was forced into seclusion. It was during the regime of the Ranas that the potential of the narrow flat stretch of land that abuts the Indian border, the so called Terai, attracted notice. The Terai had the water, climate, and fertile soil that could provide the productive agriculture that the country was starting to need. In addition it was close to the major towns and transport routes of the northern Indian states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. These factors led to the establishment of roads to and from India, which, in turn, led to the formation of several large towns. Unfortunately the presence of malaria limited the expansion of these towns at this point in time.

In 1950 the Rana regime was overthrown and the monarchy was restored. Following these two major political events, Nepal started to receive major amounts of foreign assistance. The 1951 census showed that about 2.8 % of the population, 237,000 people, lived in the 29 incorporated towns of Nepal. Malaria was conquered in the Terai in the 1960's so that more development could take place. With the help of India, the U.S. and the United Kingdom, the central government started to put money into major infrastructure projects such as roads, bridges, airports, office buildings, markets, water systems, telephone systems and electricity. During this time the towns started to develop a small tax base of their own by instituting a trade transit tax on vehicles that passed through their towns. Unfortunately much of the town growth that took place during this period was haphazard. New towns grew up as roads reached them and some of the older towns went into decline.

In 1961 Nepal's brief attempt at democracy was ended and a one party system was instituted, the so called Panchyat System. This absolute system of governance was extended to the 29 towns with predictable results. Although the so called Town Panchayats had some authority they did not have the tax base to carry out much of what needed to develop and improve their towns. The central government's preoccupation with rural problems, its lack of funds, and its cumbersome poorly coordinated bureaucracy did very little to alleviate the situation.

From 1950 onwards the population of the country burgeoned. Enormous pressure has been put on the land, which has led to large scale deforestation in both the hills and the Terai. During the period 1971 to 1981 the population in the towns grew at the rate of 8.6 %. It is now estimated that by the year 2000 the population of the towns will grow at 20 %.

When you put this urban growth up against the litany of Nepal's statistics: per capita income of U.S. $160 per year, literacy rate of 35% - 14% for women, life expectancy of 54 years for men and 51 years for women, 2.6% annual country wide population growth rate, 90% rate of gastrointestinal illness - you get some sense of the magnitude of the task that faces Nepal. Nepal is not an urban country; Kathmandu, the largest city, has around 800,000 people, which is small compared to the size of towns in neighboring countries. It should come as no surprise, therefore, that the government finds itself faced with a multitude of problems, limited financial resources, and a shortage of trained people to get on with the task of developing the country. Moreover, in the scheme of things, the problems of the rural areas take precedence of the problems of the urban areas.

B. Problem Analysis and Causes

The reasons for urban growth and the resultant problems are numerous and complex. There can be little doubt that the 2.6% country wide annual population growth rate is a major contributor to the problem. As the population has risen the amount of productive land has remained more or less constant and as a consequence the only outlet for people in the rural areas is to move to the towns in search of paid employment to feed their families. In recent years this movement has been facilitated by the nearly 3000 miles of roads that have been built. As educational opportunities have expanded to the rural areas there have been great gains, at least in relative terms, in the number of people with at least 5 to 10 years of schooling. Ironically, this rise in the number of educated people has led to a rise in the urban population. Unemployed urban youth are starting to become a fact of life in Nepal, as the civil service system is unable to absorb all the new school graduates, who are also reluctant to get their hands dirty and farm. The system of governance has also contributed to the problem in that those who live in urban areas were and still are seldom consulted as to what they want or need by way of urban planning or services. Most of the policies and plans have come from the central government. The central government itself is plagued by overlapping jurisdictions, conflicting priorities and a dearth of resources, both financial and human. As a consequence, town growth has been haphazard. The usual forms of urban blight are starting to set in - squatters, factories mixed in with residential areas, inadequate water and sewerage systems, minimum local political power and a low locally generated tax base with which to address these problems. Unlike some of its neighbors, Nepal still has time. If it moves quickly and decisively it can get its urban areas in order before the problems become intractable.

Some shortcomings needing to be addressed immediately are of databases and increased awareness within municipal governments on the benefits of urban planning. Most local governments lack knowledge of what planning is or how to incorporate it into their technical offices. Planners and engineers are needed to educate local manpower and to introduce planning concepts at the local level. Local governments are especially lacking in statistical information relating to their towns; an increase in the level of recorded information will help local governments to make informed decisions that will benefit the community as a whole.

C. Problem Statement

Nepal's 33 cities and towns are growing rapidly and the continuing haphazard urban growth is overloading existing infrastructure, adversely affecting environmental conditions within urban areas, especially in sanitation and personal hygiene. There are not enough trained urban planners and engineers to deal with growth related problems. Urban governments need assistance, while there is still time to avoid and overcome these and many other problems.

D. Past Efforts to Address the Problem

The first six of Nepal's Five Year Plans focused on rural development. By the mid-1980's it had become apparent that something would have to be done to start to take on the problems of urban Nepal. One of the first systematic analyses of the urbanization of the country was carried out in 1984 for His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMG/N) by PADCO, a Washington, D.C. based consulting firm, with money from USAID. The report entitled, "The Urban Development Assessment in Nepal", identified immediate problems that His Majesty's Government needed to address before the situation in urban Nepal got any worse. A task force was set up in late 1984 to prepare a recommended Urban Policy Statement for inclusion in the Seventh Development Plan (1985 - 1990). In the end the Seventh Development Plan did not adopt the full policy statement, but it did use some of the policies that it proposed. Among the policies from the Urban Development Assessment that have been adopted by His Majesty's Government are the following:

- Establishment of the Urban Development Division in the Ministry of Panchayat and Local Development (M.P.L.D.)

- Clarification of the roles in urban development. for the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning (M.H.P.P.) and the Ministry of Panchayat and Local Development (M.P.L.D.) M.H.P.P. was tasked to deal with urban planning and infrastructure service delivery and M.P.L.D. was tasked with municipal finance and administration.

- Execution of the Management Support for Town Panchayats Project.

- Creation of a new Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning (M.H.P.P.) in 1988 with the responsibility for urban planning, housing, water supply, drainage, and sanitation.

- Creation of a Department of Housing and Urban Development under M.H.P.P.

- Continuation of the Management Support for Urban Development (M.S.U.D.) project to provide technical assistance for a further two years until 1990.

- Signing of the World Bank's Municipal Development Project to provide U.S. $11 million to start a town development loan fund and provide UNDP financed technical assistance.

- Passage of new legislation in 1987 and 1988 on municipal finance and urban planning.

- Initiation of contacts between His Majesty's Government and other donor agencies, notably the Asian Development Bank, USAID and United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, to provide help with other programs in urban development.

These efforts have been a good start for the municipalities. All 33 incorporated towns at least have structural and financial plans. However, in many cases, due to the rapid changes in the political situation, these plans are being ignored. The towns do have additional resources now, but in these early stages many are unsure how to use them. Some bus park and drainage designs have been constructed, and several management and technical skills development trainings have been given at the central level. The management trainings especially seem to have made a difference. Five of the largest towns have been given computers and now have much more efficient recording systems for their accounting and tax sections. It would seem that many of the attempts that have failed, have done so because of a lack of permanence. Reports are handed over and trainings are concluded, but follow-ups, if made at all, are infrequent and insufficient. Volunteers, as coordinators, are in a unique position to constantly follow up on their projects and on those initiated by donor agencies. Volunteers can work directly with counterparts in various departments to insure trainings have not been wasted or reports shelved due to lack of understanding. The absence of a Peace Corps presence would increase the likelihood that trainings and plans would not be utilized and would deny the municipalities a much needed technical resource.

In addition to the agencies that are mentioned above Deutsche Gesellschafft Fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) has been assisting in the restoration of various old temples, palaces and historical buildings in town of Bhaktapur, Patan, and Kathmandu. GTZ is also assisting with a number of water and sewerage projects. The United Nations Development Plan (UNDP) has a Urban Basic Services project in 5 municipalities or towns. The Urban Basic Services Plan's objectives are to accelerate immunization, promote child growth monitoring and nutrition, reduce the incidence of diarrheal disease, develop community based rehabilitation, increase literacy rates for women, and to increase awareness of hygiene, sanitation and safe water to improve the health standards of urban families.

The first group of Peace Corps Urban Planner Volunteers was invited to Nepal in 1985 by the Ministry of Panchayat and Local Development to help with the improvement of the institutional and management capability of the municipalities. In 1988 His Majesty's Government of Nepal formed a Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning. This ministry requested urban planners and engineers to assist with the development and implementation of urban plans and infrastructure projects, especially urban drainage, markets and bus parks. Peace Corps Volunteer Urban Planners have been working under the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning since1988.

E. Current Efforts to Address the Problem

In 1988 the responsibility for housing and urban development matters was moved to a newly formed Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning. This new ministry was given the Department of Building and the Department of Housing and Urban Development from the Ministry of Panchayat and Local Development. These changes were made in conjunction with the Decentralization Act of 1985 in the hope that His Majesty's Government would be better able to meet the targets of the Basic Needs Program - food, clothing, shelter, education, security and health.

Just as these changes were being implemented the People's Movement of 1990 brought about the demise of the Panchayat system including the Town Panchayats. The net effect of this action for the 33 towns of Nepal was to remove the appointed representatives to the Town Panchayat (the town council). A new constitution for Nepal was promulgated on 9 November 1990. Elections for the National Parliament took place on 12 May 1991, and elections for local government including town councils will take place in May, 1992. In the interim until

the new political structure is in place to run the towns, the central government has appointed officials to run them. As part of this exercise the Ministry of Finance has provided only enough money for civil service salaries and projects that were already underway when the change of government came about. In addition, the central government has said that from now on the Department of Housing and Urban Development, which heretofore had the mandate to plan and implement urban projects, may now only serve in an advisory capacity to town governments. His Majesty's Government and the World Bank have signed an agreement for a loan of U.S. $11 million to be loaned to towns at 10% to build drainage projects. In addition, the U. N. and U.N.D.P. are continuing to supply experts to advise on planning, housing, taxation and other urban related matters. Until elected town governments are in place, it is unlikely that political pressure can be brought to bear on the central government to divert scarce resources to urban problems. In the interim the problems can only be exacerbated by this state of limbo.

Part Two: Peace Corps Participation

A. Peace Corps Programming Criteria, Country Strategy and Feasibility

Peace Corps Nepal's participation in the Urban Planning program began in 1985 with a request for assistance from the Ministry of Panchayat and Local Development for assistance to improve the institutional and management capabilities of the 33 towns of Nepal. In 1988 the entire program was moved to the newly formed Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning under the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Previous problems with counterpart motivation and financial support encountered by volunteers working within this department will be avoided in the future by direct placement of volunteers into municipal offices. Since 1985 Peace Corps Volunteer urban planners, architects, engineers, economists and managers have conducted surveys, prepared data bases, prepared town profiles and project design schemes, prepared town master plans, and have implemented municipal projects such as bus parks, parks, market, and drainage schemes. These Volunteers have done a reasonable amount of training of their local counterparts. For the most part they have been involved in projects that have increased local capacity using locally available resources. The long run beneficiaries of their work have been the urban dwellers.

Despite the problems outlined in part one of this plan, Peace Corps Nepal would like to continue to work on urban problems, particularly urban planning and management at the local level. There is still a need for urban planners and engineers in Nepal. There simply are not enough trained urban planners in the country to take on the problems that urban Nepal faces, especially if these problems are to be addressed before they reach crisis proportions. There are engineers in Nepal, but often His Majesty's Government does not have the money to hire them. As noted earlier on in this plan, urban problems have been caught in the limbo that has affected all of His Majesty's Government as the system of government moves from being an absolute to a constitutional monarchy. Unlike most of Nepal's neighbors, most notably India, Nepal has time to deal with its urban problems if it starts now. If it moves with alacrity it can avoid the nightmares that can be found in Calcutta, Bangkok, and Bombay. However, the crisis signals for urban Nepal are readily apparent. Even though central government political and financial commitments are currently unclear, volunteers now have an excellent opportunity to work with local technicians and administrators promoting planning ideas and establishing databases. Most new local governments will be faced with difficult decisions, and accurate databases and town profiles will be important in helping to plan development programs.

B. Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to assist in improving and strengthening the local governments' institutional and management capacities for planned urban growth in Nepal, while addressing the problems of physical infrastructure growth, housing, basic services, environment, land use plans, financial and resource management plans, and maintenance of existing projects benefitting the urban/semi urban population. By increasing local capacities, future urban planning efforts will be more realistic, and will ultimately lead to improvements in the quality of life for thousands of urban dwellers in Nepal.

C. Project Goal One (Production Goal)

By 1996, 13 municipalities will have designed and implemented several major urban development projects that will make improvements in the physical and social environments and overall quality of urban life.

D. Objective One

By the end of 1996, 13 municipalities will have revised and updated Master Plans for infrastructure development to improve allocation of scarce financial and land resources, and improve delivery of basic services.

E. Milestones

a. Baseline surveys will be completed in four towns by the end of 1992, and thirteen surveys will be completed by 1994.
b. Four databases and information resource centers will be established by the end of 1992, eight by 1993, and thirteen by 1994.
c. Eight reference maps will be completed by 1992, with 16 maps completed by 1994, and 32 maps completed by 1996.
d. Municipal governments in four towns will have clearly identified local development needs by 1993. Eight towns by 1994, and thirteen towns by 1996 will have identified development needs.
e. Four Master Plans will be updated by 1994, eight plans by 1995, and thirteen plans by 1996.

F. Major Tasks

- Locate and review existing town planning information (Months 1-2)
- Meet with local government officials to discuss needs for baseline survey. (Months 3-4)
- Conduct information gathering surveys. (Months 4-6)
- Organize information into town profiles. (Months 6-10)
- Establish database and resource centers. (Months 6-18)
- Meet with local officials to review survey findings. (Months 6-8)
- Review existing reference maps. (Months 3-6)
- Discuss updating of reference maps with local officials. (Months 6-8)
- Survey and draft new reference maps. (Months 8-18)
- Meet with local officials to identify local development needs. (Months 3-6)
- Review existing Master Plans. (Months 3-6)
- Discuss and coordinate with line agencies staff and community groups to identify current needs. (Months 6-10)

- Develop revised Master Plans together with local government officials and line agencies staff. (Months 20-23)

D. Objective two

By the end of 1996, 13 municipalities will have 21 construction and maintenance projects being implemented to improve physical infrastructures.

E. Milestones:

a. Engineering surveys, designs, and estimates will be completed for seven projects by 1993, for 12 projects by 1994, and for 21 projects by 1995.
b. Seven projects will be under construction by the end of 1993, 12 projects by 1994, and 21 projects by 1996.

F. Major Tasks

- Review existing engineering documents for planned projects. (Months 1-3)
- Conduct surveys or resurveys as needed. (Months 4-8)
- Complete project designs and estimates. (Months 8-12)
- Submit designs and estimates for town council approval. (Months 9-16).
- Supervise implementation of projects with local government staff. (Months 12-23)
- Submit reports and recommendations to town council. (Months 15-23)

C. Project Goal Two (Capacity Goal)

To improve and strengthen institutional and management capacities of 26 local government employees and members of 40 community groups in 13 municipalities by 1996, to increase their effectiveness as urban planners and to improve the quality of urban planning in Nepal.

D. Objective for Goal Two

Improve the knowledge and skills of 26 municipal officials and members of 40 community groups by 1996, in order to facilitate transfer of skills and improve quality of planning, designing, implementation, and monitoring of urban planning projects.

E. Milestones for Goal Two

a. Needs assessments to determine current skills and abilities of 16 local government employees and 24 community groups will be completed by 1994, and for 26 employees and 40 community groups by 1995.

F. Tasks:

- Become familiar with government officials and community groups involved in the project. (Months 1-3)
- Become familiar with urban planning policies and procedures in Nepal (Months 1-4)

- Develop questionnaire or other survey instruments for needs assessment. (Months 3-5)
- Conduct survey for needs assessment. (Months 5-6)
- Analyze data from needs assessment survey. (Months 6-7)

b. Develop training designs for 16 local government employees and 24 community groups by 1994, and 26 employees and 40 community groups by 1995.

c. Eight trainings or workshops will be conducted in 1993, 16 trainings by 1994, 26 workshops by 1996.

d. Urban development plans reflect the true needs of the community and have realistic goals and objectives.

e. Urban plans are designed with local community particpation.

f. Urban development projects are implemented on time and resources are used efficiently.

g. Urban development projects are monitored with community participation.

F. Tasks:

- Determine training course content and design training modules including budget estimations. (Months 6-7)
- Coordinate and communicate the training schedules with all concerned and related local government/non-government line agencies and community groups. (Months 6-8)
- Lead, conduct, and facilitate technical trainings and workshops. (Months 10-18)
- Evaluate training workshop outcomes and submit recommendations. (Months 10-18)
- Conduct follow-ups for trainings to insure skill transfer. (Months 10-20)

G Collaborating Agencies

World Bank provides loans to His Majesty's Government of Nepal in this sector. Both United Nations Development Program and GTZ (German Technical Assistance) provide financial and technical manpower assistance. USAID provides orientation and short term trainings to Ministry and Department officials. Japanese Overseas Cooperative Volunteers and Peace Corps Nepal provide technical manpower assistance. Donor agencies assisting in urban development are coordinated at the central level by the ministries of Local Development and Housing and Physical Planning which are soon to be joined. Donor influence is in money and provision of technical plans which are in some cases considered inappropriate for implementation by the municipalities. The length of collaboration is not fixed at this time. It will be clearer after the new Government announces its 8th Five year Plan later in 1991.

H. Critical Resources Needed

1. A total of 13 volunteers with degrees in urban planning, city/regional planning, architecture ,and civil engineering will be needed for this project. These Volunteers will need in-country Pre-Service Training. Their supervisors will be in charge of the Technical Section of the Municipality and they will work under the guidance of District Office In-charge of Department of Housing and Urban Development. Counterparts will be the assistant engineer or overseer of the municipality and the District Office staff. The APCD will be serving as liaison with the host agency.

2. His Majesty's Government, donor agencies, and each municipality will provide financial requirements. Volunteers may also request funds, if necessary, from Peace Corps Partnership Program or Small Project Assistance funds.

3. Host Agency will provide materials, tools, job related equipment. PC/Nepal will provide technical magazines & resource books.

4. Housing and transportation (on official business) will be paid for by the host agency.

Municipalities and HMG/N will depend on foreign financial and material assistance to complete construction projects planned and designed by this project.

I. Volunteer Trainee Input

1. FY 1991 Four PC Volunteers

2. Trainee Requests

ASSIGNMENT	TITLE CODE	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
Urban Planner	UR 134	3	2	2	2
Civil Engineer	AA 131		2	2	3

J. Assignment Areas

UR 134: Urban Planner
AA 131: Civil Engineer

K. Plans for Monitoring and Evaluation

The project will be monitored by:

- Quarterly field visits and observation by Host Country Agency supervisors and the APCD form Peace Corps Nepal to Volunteers projects.
- Monthly reports/Quarterly reports with/recommendation and future plans of activities by Volunteers to mayors of municipalities, District Office In-charge of DHUD, Liaison officer of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and Associate Director of Urban Planning Program, PC/N.
- Semi-annual/annual monitoring and evaluation reports from Volunteers to the Host Country Agency coordinators and APCD, Urban Planning.

- Annual programming review meetings will be held among Volunteers and their supervisors, HC Agency In-charge, officials involved, donor agency personnel and Peace Corps Nepal staff.
- Accomplishment of tasks as outlined previously.
- Monitoring will also be done by funding agencies.

The project will be evaluated by:

- Number of functioning, sustainable physical and social urban development projects.
- Number of completed databases
- Number of project designs
- Number of completed development projects
- Number of municipal, district offices, and local groups trained and the number of training courses conducted.
- The extent to which municipal and district office staff and local groups have been trained and have demonstrated their ability to administer, operate, and maintain the housing and urban development projects and plans.
- Satisfaction of Host Country Agencies, beneficiaries and Volunteers with the project.
- PC/Nepal will request OTAPS to assist with a mid-term evaluation in FY 95.

L. Pre-Service and In-Service Training Needs

- Funding by OTAPS for 5 - 10 days technical training each year.
- Funding by OTAPS for ten day's international workshop for five Volunteers and five counterparts in FY 1992.

M. Project Approval and Signatures

Jonathan D. Darrah
Country Director
Peace Corps, Nepal

Date: 15/Nov./91

Tej Prasad Upadhyay
Secretary
Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning

Date: _____

N. Written By

Shivaji Upadhyay
Associate Director
Peace Corps, Nepal

Date: NOV. 15. 1991

APPENDIX D

VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTIONS (VADS)

Kenya urban planning D-1

Nepal urban planning D-3

Poland municipal management D-6

Paraguay shelter D-9

Tunisia shelter D-12

Cote d'Ivoire urban environment D-17

Solomon Islands regional planning D-24

Honduras infrastructure support D-27

Malawi infrastructure support D-31

Cape Verde urban community development D-33

Fiji urban community development D-37

Solomon Islands urban community development D-41

Mauritania secondary urban development assignments D-44

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION COVER

I. To be completed by in-country staff and submitted with VAD.

1. **Country/Training Class Name:** Kenya/Omnibus I
2. **Training Class I.D. Number:** 615-91-01 **3. Assignment Number:** 04
4. **Assignment Area Number:** 134 **5. Project Code:** 615-C2
6. **Project Name/Assignment Title:** Small Town Devt/Planning (STP)
7. **Trainees Requested:** 5
8. **COS Date:** August 1993
9. **Fill Restriction:** **No** X **Yes** _____
   (If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)
10. **Married Couples Accepted:** **No** X **Yes** _____
    (If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)

II. Requirements/Restrictions (education and experience, list in order of preference; other skills, languages, marital restrictions, fill restrictions):

- BA/BS Urban/Regional Planning. Any experience in Environmental planning and financial management will be an added advantage. Candidates must be technically qualified and should be mature.
- Couples accepted if partner meets VAD requirements for Small Business Advisors, with prior country concurrence.
- Provide proper advice on financial, economic and technical matters.
- Make feasibility studies as required by the Town Councils and Municipalities.
- Train a Kenyan colleague/counterpart for the continuity of skills and responsibilities after your departure.
- You may be expected to assist in restoration work if posted in some of the older towns.
- With the introduction of *The Manual on Environment and Urban Development* the MOLG will request you to assist the Municipalities and Councils with advice on local issues of environmental concern.

Despite the above clearly stipulated duties, you may find your job unstructured at your site. Accomplishing tasks can also be slow and frustrating. This will call for tolerance and use of your personal initiatives.

Training:

You will be provided with 11 weeks of training. During the technical part of training, you will familiarize yourself with general small town development processes and problems. Swahili language and cross-cultural studies will be provided during training. You may not use it in your everyday

job since most of local authorities employees can speak English but others such as market retailers, largely business women, can only speak Swahili. Therefore, you must attain an ACTFEL Intermediate High Swahili proficiency or better. This score represents a basic conversational ability only. Peace Corps Kenya requires that all trainees live with Kenyan families during the entire period of training.

Living conditions, medical facilities, etc.:

Housing may be provided by the local authority of the town in which you will be assigned to work. You may be required to share a house. Although many Kenyan towns have electricity, an average house may not have electricity or running water. Clothing should be appropriate for temperatures ranging from 40 degrees Fahrenheit to 95 degrees Fahrenheit. More information about clothing and personal effects will be supplied upon acceptance of the invitation.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION COVER

I. To be completed by in-country staff and submitted with VAD.

1. Country/Training Class Name: Nepal/WinterOmnibus I

2. Training Class I.D. Number: 367-90-01 **3. Assignment Number:** 8

4. Assignment Area Number: 134 **5. Project Code:** 367-D6

6. Project Name/Assignment Title: Urban Planning/Urban Planner

7. Trainees Requested: 7

8. COS Date: 5/8/92

9. Fill Restriction: **No** _____ **Yes** X
(If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)

10. Married Couples Accepted: **No** _____ **Yes** X
(If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)

II. Requirements/Restrictions (education and experience, list in order of preference; other skills, languages, marital restrictions, fill restrictions):

- B.S. or B.A. in Urban or Regional Planning.
- Preference should be given to those with at least one year, domestic and/or developing country practical experience, and to those with some exposure to development work.
- Candidates should be in good physical and emotional condition and be willing to adapt to difficult living conditions. They should preferably have demonstrated foreign language learning ability.
- Spouses must qualify for another Peace Corps/Nepal program.
- Due to stringent Ministry clearance procedures, Peace Corps/Nepal is unable to accept over 100% fill rate.

Project Background and Objective:

Volunteers have been requested by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (DHUD) under the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning (MHPP), as part of the Basic Needs programming of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

The overall goals of this program are to develop and strengthen urban management capabilities at the local level; to strengthen local institutions concerned with development activities such as municipality development committees and district and regional level offices; and to assist in meeting the basic housing needs of the people.

During the period 1971-81, the annual population growth of the then 29 Nagar Panchayats (municipalities) in Nepal averaged 8.6 percent annual growth rate or about three times the national growth rate. By the year 2000, Nagar Panchayat population will account for 20 percent of the total

population of Nepal, as opposed to 6.4 percent in 1981. This figure excludes additional villages which will soon qualify as Nagar Panchayats. Urban growth rates of this magnitude have placed enormous stress on the local and national governments. Local governments lack the technical, planning, management, and financial capacity to properly manage the growth of these Nagar Panchayats. At this stage, Nepal's rapidly growing population has contributed general environmental degradation and loss of agricultural productivity. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-1990) His Majesty's Government adopted a comprehensive strategy for urban development within the national development process.

United Nation Development Project (UNDP), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) have provided assistance to the National Planning Commission and the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning for institutional and policy development. Twelve Peace Corps Urban Planners have been involved in this program since 1986. You will be a member of fourth group of Urban Planners provided by Peace Corps/Nepal.

Job Description:

You will be working at a Nagar Panchayat (municipality), District or Regional Office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. You will work under the guidance and supervision of Regional or District Officer and will have the following duties:

- conducting baseline surveys;
- selecting projects based on recommendations of, and with approval from the Regional Office;
- preparing project plans, designs, and estimates;
- implementing approved urban development projects;
- improving management of Nagar Panchayat office, resource room, and equipment;
- establishing and updating a data base;
- submitting periodic reports (monthly/annual/final);
- training Nagar Panchayat members, and district level staff in plan formulation and other strategies;
- assist in planning, designing, and implementing shelter programs launched under the basic shelter study project of DHUD; and
- preparing urban design schemes, urban renewal, and landscape designs.

You will need to coordinate your activities with your Supervisor, including approval for leaves of absence and other matters. While working in the technical office your workday will begin at 10:00 AM and will continue to 4:00 or 5:00 PM depending on the season. There will be no break for lunch and you will be expected to work five and one half days per week.

Saturday is an off day. About 30% of your time will be spent outside of the office in the Nagar Panchayat; collecting data, interviewing members of households, and supervising project implementation. You will have to build an appropriate data base with which to work, and train your counterpart staff in the basics of urban and neighborhood planning. Command of Nepali language will be extremely important in your work. Your housing will be provided by the Regional Office of DHUD.

Training:

Your training program will last about 12 weeks at various sites in Nepal, and will include intensive training in Nepali language; cultural training (including living with village family); personal health orientation; and training in other skills that are important for success at your post. Participation in training is not an automatic qualification for volunteer service; your progress in language, culture, and technical skills will be evaluated by you and the training staff several times during the training period, and final levels of proficiency will have to be met. You will also need to assess whether or not you can sustain a full time, two year commitment to Nepal and to this program.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION COVER

I. To be completed by in-country staff and submitted with VAD.

1. **Country/Training Class Name:** Poland/Fall SED
2. **Training Class I.D. Number:** 336-91-01 **3. Assignment Number:** 02
4. **Assignment Area Number:** AA 134 **5. Project Code:** N/A
6. **Project Name/Assignment Title:** Sr. Economic Development Advisory
7. **Trainees Requested:** 5
8. **COS Date:** _____
9. **Fill Restriction:** **No** X **Yes** _____
   (If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)
10. **Married Couples Accepted:** **No** _____ **Yes** X
    (If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)

II. Requirements/Restrictions (education and experience, list in order of preference; other skills, languages, marital restrictions, fill restrictions):

Experience and Education:

A. BS/BA Urban or Regional Planning

B. BA/BS in public administration or finance, and

C. 5 years professional experience, including 3 years' experience directly related to one of the following categories:

Municipal Finance	Water Systems Development
Public Transportation	Tourism Planning
Infrastructure Development	Environmental Planning

- Preference will be given to candidates with Master's Degrees.
- Preference will be given to candidates with experience working with municipal governments.
- Preference will be given to candidates with some knowledge of the Polish language.

Job Description:

Volunteers in the Senior Economic Development Advisory (SEDA) project will be assigned to Poland's principal cities. Specific site selection will be determined on the basis of a volunteer's area of specialization and the needs of municipal authorities.

SEDA volunteers will provide technical and management advice to local elected officials and staff in such areas of specialization as municipal finance, public transportation, infrastructure development, water sys-

tems, environmental programming and/or tourism planning. You will be responsible for developing specific plans for projects in these areas, including financing, operational and long-term maintenance plans. In addition, you will provide counterparts with training in management, community and investment planning, municipal finance and project design. You will be responsible for both the content and delivery of training.

You will serve as a senior technical advisor to municipal governments. In some instances, you may be assigned to work with an individual counterpart, but in other instances, you will be assigned to work with the mayor's staff, planning office or economic development department. In either case, part of your job will be to build local counterpart capacity to assume your responsibilities at the end of your assignment.

Overall, your goal should be to provide infrastructure and systems which are conducive to environmentally-sound economic development, with particular regard for encouraging small- and medium-scale business development. For over four decades, local resource allocation, physical planning and financial planning were driven by the demands of a central plan and command economy. Often, existing infrastructure was allowed to deteriorate, and new infrastructure was over-built and poorly planned. These factors have created distortions in local economic activities and patterns of growth, and they resulted in unnecessary expenditures. Part of your job will be to introduce a more rational system by which local projects are identified, planned and implemented. In addition, you will provide advice on mechanisms and techniques by which local governments can realize full cost recovery for development activities.

Throughout Poland, municipal governments are confronted with a host of problems and development needs, but they have very limited resources to undertake new projects. Early in your assignment, you will need to work with your counterparts in identifying local needs, establishing priorities and developing a strategy to meet future needs. You will need to develop a financing plan for implementing new projects and/or rehabilitating existing services and infrastructure. Thus, you will need to become familiar with and advise on the potential for mobilizing local resources. In addition, you will need to become knowledgeable about national and international development programs, and you may be required to prepare the technical and financial plans for consideration for local project financing. As you develop project plans, you will need to be concerned not only with their immediate implementation, but with their long-term maintenance and operations as well. Finally, local governments have no regular monitoring system for assessing community needs and project impact, and you will be required to assist local governments in establishing such systems in your particular area of expertise.

Poland's political, economic and social conditions are still in flux, and you may find yourself in a situation which is relatively unstructured and without clear operating parameters. Together with your counterparts, you will come to an understanding on the overall scope of your assignment and

objectives, but your success as a SEDA volunteer will depend on your ability to take initiative, and to work independently and responsibly.

Your role will be a combination of consultant, planner, coordinator, facilitator and trainer. At the same time that you will need to be able to work independently, you will also need to be able to work with others, listen to and learn from your counterparts, and determine how best to transfer your skills. Your position will be both creative and challenging, but often frustrating. The government officials with whom you will be working will be underfunded, short-staffed and overwhelmed with their own responsibilities, and it will be largely up to you to create a meaningful role in which you can make a contribution to Poland's economic development.

Training:

You will receive an 11-week, intensive training program prior to beginning your assignment. Pre-Service Training (PST) will be conducted in Poland and will contain three main components: technical training, cross-cultural training and Polish language study.

Technical training will reinforce you skills as business and economic development advisors. You will be trained in the fundamentals of business planning, local development planning, institutional development, and training of trainers. In addition, sessions will be offered which will provide you with an overview of the political, economic and legal conditions in Poland which define the context in which you will be working.

In cross-cultural training, you will compare and contrast Polish and American values, attitudes and beliefs. You will develop skills that will help you to adapt to your new culture as well as learn important facts about Polish history, politics and society.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION COVER

I. To be completed by in-country staff and submitted with VAD.

1. **Country/Training Class Name:** PARAGUAY/Arequá 8
2. **Training Class I.D. Number:** 526-91-02 **3. Assignment Number:** 03
4. **Assignment Area Number:** 141 **5. Project Code:** 526-UR-01
6. **Project Name/Assignment Title:** SHELTER PROMOTER
7. **Trainees Requested:** 3
8. **COS Date:** August 1993
9. **Fill Restriction:** **No** X **Yes** _____
   (If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)
10. **Married Couples Accepted:** **No** _____ **Yes** X
    (If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)

II. Requirements/Restrictions (education and experience, list in order of preference; other skills, languages, marital restrictions, fill restrictions):

Minimum Requirements:

A). Four years work experience (coops, credit unions, small business or bookkeeping); OR, B). Two years of college with two years work experience as above; OR, C). BA/BS any discipline with one year work experience as above; OR, D). BA/BS any business or economics discipline.

Note: Living conditions and transportation problems can be physically demanding and can be a factor in a Volunteer's ability to serve.

Spouse: Must qualify for project within same training cycle and have a compatible site. Special Assignment Volunteers are acceptable on a case-by-case basis upon prior approval of the Peace Corps/Paraguay Country Director.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION

Country/Training Class Name: PARAGUAY/Arequá 8

Training Class I.D. Number: 526-91-02 **3. Assignment Number:** 03

Assignment Area Number: 141 **5. Project Code:** 526-UR-01

Project Name/Assignment Title: SHELTER PROMOTER

Staging Event: 5 **Dates:**

Stateside Training: August 1993 **Dates:**

Third-Country Training: **Dates:**

In-Country Training: **Dates:**

Project Background:

A major problem in Paraguay is a lack of adequate housing. After the military coup of February 1989, President Rodriguez has declared housing a top priority of his administration. In 1989, the Consejo Nacional de Vivienda (National Council on Shelter, CONAVI) was established in order to address the issue. CONAVI, which is a council of several institutions related to housing through some studies, has determined that the deficit of adequate housing is about 280,000 houses. CONAVI itself has started several housing projects, but most of them are aimed at new home construction. At the same time, demand for home improvement goes virtually unattended by CONAVI. However, some savings and loans cooperatives are providing some financing for home construction and home improvement, but without very well defined programs.

Project Objectives and Volunteer Duties:

The goal of the shelter project is to develop and implement with CREDICOOP, a federation of savings and loans cooperatives, affordable credit packages and appropriate technology housing design for coop members, in order to improve their social and economic condition. The shelter project has two main objectives: 1) to enhance cooperatives' capabilities in providing financing services for housing to its members and 2) to train cooperative managers in design and implementation of shelter programs through cooperatives.

The Volunteer will live in the same town as the cooperative to which he/she is assigned. Counterparts will be the coop manager, some members of the board or coop officers in charge of coop services, and others involved at the community level. Some of the cooperatives have not identified their needs. Thus, the Volunteer must help the staff, directors and board members identify problems so that they can address them. The development of human resources is a key task of Shelter Promoters. The Volunteer will promote community interest in the credit unions, do

credit checks on potential members, help convey principles of sound investment banking and supervise construction. In the case of married couples, the spouse must qualify for projects in the same training cycle and have compatible site.

Training:

The Peace Corps training center is located in the town of Areguá which is approximately 45 minutes from the capital city, Asuncion, by bus. The twelve weeks of training will consist of language, cross cultural, and technical training. Volunteers are required to demonstrate a working knowledge of Spanish during training before Guarani language training may be considered. Technical training will cover Paraguayan business practices, appropriate technology approaches to teach business skills in all the above mentioned areas, the reality of informal sector business environment, business vocabulary and training on how to work with groups. During your training you will live with a Paraguayan family sharing meals, language and experiences. During this time you will also make two visits to future work sites to begin to accustom yourself to the realities of work and life in Paraguay. Later during your service you will be offered language and technical training options.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION COVER

I. To be completed by in-country staff and submitted with VAD.

1. Country/Training Class Name: Tunisia Spring Omnibus 1991

2. Training Class I.D. Number: 364-91-02 **3. Assignment Number:** 04

4. Assignment Area Number: AA 124 **5. Project Code:**

6. Project Name/Assignment Title: Self-Help Housing & Urb. Community Dev.

7. Trainees Requested: 5

8. COS Date: June 30, 1993

9. Fill Restriction: **No** X **Yes**
(If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)

10. Married Couples Accepted: **No** **Yes** X
(If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)

II. Requirements/Restrictions (education and experience, list in order of preference; other skills, languages, marital restrictions, fill restrictions):

Demonstrated ability in planning, organizing, counseling or leadership within the past four years; AND

A. One year work experience in construction, masonry, carpentry or plumbing, or

B. BA/BS any discipline with demonstrated interest in construction, masonry, carpentry or plumbing.

Extensive construction experience not required—more important are demonstrated skills in organizing, counseling and leadership.

Please Note:

1. One married couple can be accepted for this project. Spouse without construction-related qualifications mentioned should be prepared to work in urban community development, including such corollary activities as home economics, hygiene and nutrition. A program may be developed with Trainees on arrival in-country. After settling in at the site, spouses' qualifications and interest can be used in locating an appropriate Volunteer role. Please send prior approval cable to Tunisia.

2. Single women are accepted for this program, but should note that the cultural practices with respect to construction may make this a particularly difficult assignment.

3. Prior exposure to French is desirable as it would be helpful to the Volunteers in this dual language society; however, selection should not be made on this basis. Volunteer's pre-service training in Arabic will allow them to be able to work effectively with their communities.

Narrative Description—project background, objectives and duties; training, living conditions, medical facilities, cultural/economic/political environment, flexibility and commitment:

Project Background:

This project is designed to improve the substandard living conditions of poor families living in urban areas by providing them access to decent, affordable housing. Tunisia's urban areas are growing very rapidly, as a result of a high population growth rate (two thirds of the population is under 25 years of age) and migration to urban areas as people seek better opportunities for themselves and their children. The rapid growth has resulted in a serious housing shortage, meaning that many people are forced to live in overcrowded, structurally unsound, and unsanitary conditions.

The Government of Tunisia (GOT) has given improvement of these conditions a high priority. The *Agence Foncier de l'Habitation* (AFH), the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, and local governments, with financing assistance from U.S. Agency for International Development, are currently collaborating on a major initiative in 32 small towns and cities throughout the country. Under the program, land is serviced with electricity, water, roads, and sanitation systems. Then, small loans are made available to qualifying families so that they can buy a plot of the newly-serviced land and build their own modest "starter" houses, to which they may add in the future whenever they can afford it.

This program is highly successful in developing the land; however, there have been some difficulties experienced in the self-help construction part of the program. For example, families frequently fail to understand the program requirements fully or run out of money before they have finished building their houses. Thus, Peace Corps assistance to work with the families to help them benefit from the program has been requested. This is a new project for Peace Corps/Tunisia.

Objectives and Duties:

As a Self-Help Housing and Urban Community Development Volunteer you will be assigned to AFH, which is the GOT agency responsible for developing land for housing. You will live and work in one of the many small urban centers (population 5,000-10,000) found throughout Tunisia as a community agent for AFH on the self-help construction component of the national program to help poor families to improve their housing and living conditions. The families receive a loan to buy small plots of land and to build modest 25 square meter houses. The houses are usually built by the families themselves, with some assistance from paid skilled laborers, using simple concrete frame construction techniques. The responsibility for construction is left largely to the families; however, houses must conform to one of four approved GOT plans and must meet GOT inspection standards.

As a Self-Help Housing and Urban Community Development Volunteer, your duties will be multifaceted, providing both technical and management advice to help the families to adapt to their new living situations, build decent houses, and develop strong communities. Specially, your responsibilities will include providing community education with respect to the program requirements (e.g.., the approved plans); assisting individual families to manage their loans and other resources so that they are able to complete a structurally sound house in as short a period of time as possible (*e.g.*, cost estimating, optimal use of materials); assisting individual families to site septic tanks and cesspools appropriately; and. whenever possible, introducing new, affordable construction materials, such as stabilized earth blocks that are being encouraged by the GOT to help the families reduce construction costs. Any tools that you might require will be supplied by PC/Tunisia.

This is not a "nine to five" job. You will be expected to conform to AFH requirements but also to work on weekends and evenings, as many of the families will not be able to undertake construction during the day. Your work will provide you with the opportunity to be integrated into the life of that community, and you should consider your basic job as a starting point, for you will be called upon to identify and help the people to respond to other needs of the community as they emerge. For example, you might arrange a course in basic recordkeeping so that people can keep track of the materials that they buy and use, or you might introduce solar water heaters or assist entrepreneurs to produce lower cost materials. The opportunities will be limited only by your own imagination.

Your capacity for motivating people and promoting ideas will be important to your success in helping people to benefit to the maximum extent from the self-help construction program. It will take you some time to establish yourself with the community, and patience will be required. But persistence and sensitivity to the problems faced by the families will help you to win their confidence and to carry out your assignment successfully.

You can expect both frustrations and immense satisfaction from this job. There will be times when organizational support may not be adequate, when materials will not be available on schedule, when program requirements seem too bureaucratic and cumbersome. However, when things go right, when you see a family proudly moving into its first decent accommodation or a formerly sickly child blossoming with health and vigor as a result of now having access to clean water and better sanitary conditions, you will find an immeasurable sense of achievement. You will in a real and tangible sense be helping people to lead better, more fulfilling and productive lives.

This assignment provides a framework in which you will work. How well you carry it out depends on you. The assignment will challenge your creativity and require your flexibility. Your success will depend to a large extent on your capability for self-discipline and self-motivation.

Training:

Your training will provide you with the necessary skills to succeed as a Self-Help Housing and Urban Community Development Volunteer in Tunisia. You will train for 10 weeks in Tunisia, focusing on Arabic language, cross cultural issues, and the adaptation of your technical skills to the Tunisian context. Three of the ten will be used to provide you with the necessary knowledge of Tunisian construction practices to enable you to advise the families in the construction process. Training will include classroom work and practical experience. It will also permit you to develop a specialized Arabic vocabulary, such as the names of tools and building materials, to enable you to carry out your work.

At the end of training, you will be able to meet the language and cross cultural objectives which are establish that you can communicate effectively and begin to integrate yourself into community life. You will also be capable of building your own "starter" house, using local practices, of estimating construction costs, of siting and constructing sanitary facilities appropriately, and of advising on alternative low cost construction materials and methods. Throughout the training program, your technical skills, communications ability, as well as your flexibility and adaptability will be evaluated by you and the training staff to determine whether this is a suitable assignment for you.

Living Conditions:

You will be living directly with the people whom you will be serving in a new and growing community, on a site that has just been develop d by the GOT with electricity, water and roads. In some areas, but not all, there are also sewage services. It is expected that on the site, like the others in the community, you will build a small house for yourself in which you will live during your Volunteer assignment. This house is to be the same as those being built by the other community members; it will be modest by American standards, usually with one or two rooms, a small kitchen, a primitive toilet, and access to running water. You may not have electricity. Like the houses of the families themselves, yours may be expanded and improved during the course of your Volunteer assignment. This approach will allow you to refine your skills and establish your credibility with the community.

Tunisian society is conservative and traditional. By living and working at the community level, you will come into contact with Arab and Muslim traditions and customs. Thus, Volunteers are expected to respect this fact and dress accordingly, *i.e.*, long pants and sports shirts for men and dresses or skirts below the knee and long-sleeved blouses for women.

The climate can be cold and damp in the winter. Summer is hot and dry with temperatures reaching 100° or more. Vegetables and fresh fruits are inexpensive and available according to the season. Lamb, beef, chicken, and a variety of fish can be found at reasonable prices. Transportation from regional centers to outlying villages can be irregular. Buses, trains,

and taxis are available in and between major cities and towns and are generally safe and reliable though slow and overcrowded. Volunteers may not own or operate automobiles or motorcycles.

COTE D'IVOIRE URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTIONS

TITLE: URBAN DEVELOPMENTAL MANAGEMENT/COMMUNITY DEVELOPERS
ASSIGNMENT AREA: 104

Requirements/Restrictions:

A. Three years work experience in urban environmental resource management, or

B. BA/BS any discipline with 15 semester/22 quarter hours in any of the following subjects: Environmental Science, Environmental Studies, Water and Sanitation, Environmental Education AND a demonstrated ability in planning, organizing, counseling, or leadership in the past 4 years, or

C. BA/BS any discipline with a demonstrated ability in planning, organizing, counseling, or leadership within the past 4 years AND demonstrated ability to coordinate environmental awareness/clean-up activities.

Other Skills:

1. Strong interest/proven ability to work in an urban setting.
2. French: at least two years of college French preferred.

Other Restrictions:

1. Married couples will be accepted if spouse qualifies for AA 131, AA 134 or AA 155.

Project Background:

Extremely high urban growth rates (8+% per year, resulting in nearly 40% of all Ivorians living in cities), coupled with steadily shrinking municipal and central government revenues, have placed Ivorian urban areas in a state of crisis. This crisis scenario is reflected in the declining levels of public service delivery and the subsequent degradation of the urban environment. In short, secondary cities are increasing in population while decreasing in quality of life.

The provision of assistance to the ailing urban sector, or at a minimum the empowerment of municipal government, is currently a priority item

for the GOCI. Among the measures taken in this effort is a concerted movement towards decentralization, with the following objectives: (l) to reduce the central government's financial and social obligations towards the urbanizing population by handing a portion of them over to the municipalities; (2) to stimulate local development by strengthening existing urban-rural linkages and reinforcing the role of secondary urban centers as nodes of regional development; (3) to permit the secondary cities to emerge as effective counterweights to Abidjan, thereby encouraging a more even distribution of the benefits of development; and (4) to increase local-level participation in the decision-making and needs-evaluation process by creating a more open democratic system. Peace Corps' Urban Program echoes these goals, working most immediately towards the latter one.

Many Ivorian cities lack the primary infrastructure and facilities needed to adequately satisfy the basic needs of their populations. The situation is particularly serious in low-income and squatter neighborhoods, which tend to be markedly deficient in basic services, such as waste management and potable water, often leading to environmental degradation. It is for these reasons that the Peace Corps Urban Program will initially focus on environmental/sanitation services.

Job Description:

Duties: First and foremost, you will be responsible for community organization, you will be tapping into existing but possibly informal organizations to define the existing environmental problems, define the causes and encourage and motivate people to implement appropriate solutions. You will also be responsible for working with the Local Technical Services Division of the mayor's office to coordinate local activities with existing or new sanitation collection systems. You will be a link between this government service and thc community organizations, helping the Technical Services Division tap into local community human resources to encourage local solutions within local financial means. You will very likely be teamed with a Municipal Sanitation volunteer, whose assignment will be more technical in nature and will be directly involved in municipal sanitation systems. Your assignment, by contrast, will be more community-based, as you organize community meetings, assist in the design of neighborhood garbage collection and sewage systems, establish erosion control measures, build latrines or dumps, or plant trees. Your job will be flexible and highly dependent on the immediate needs of your particular community. You may also find time for secondary activities such as environmental education at the local schools, environmental clubs, theater, or "Earth Day" types of activities. Finally, as a member of the initial group of urban volunteers in Cote d'Ivoire, you will be subject to the additional ambiguities and uncertainties of a new program.

Supervisors: Officially you will be assigned to the Municipal Government, headed by the Mayor. The majority of your reporting duties will be to the Technical Services Department, responsible for sanitation, road mainte-

nance, etc. Depending on the city structure, you may be assigned "on detail" to the "Affaires Sociales," a nationally administered organization that works with community development projects in health and sanitation. You may also coordinate activities with other government agencies such as the Department of Water and Forests.

Available Resources: Municipal resources, particularly financial, are very limited. Therefore, you will need to be creative in designing local solutions which fit within the local financial means.

Hours: Your hours will be flexible and often self determined. You will need self-motivation to determine where and how you will divide your time. Regular meetings, weekly or monthly, with the Technical Services Director will be determined after consultation on with the individual director.

Dress: Professional dress is required in African society. Your respect and professionalism will be reflected in your dress. Women should wear lightweight cotton skirts or dresses, men should wear lightweight cotton pants and shirts.

Travel: You will be living within the town in which you work. Mountain bikes may be provided if necessary. The majority of your work can be conducted on foot, however you should obtain an International Driver's License before arriving in country to permit access to municipal vehicles. Outside of your town, you will use the local public transportation system which functions well on Cote d'Ivoire's extraordinary road network.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTIONS

TITLE: URBAN DEVELOPMENTAL MANAGEMENT/MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS
ASSIGNMENT AREA: 131

Requirements/Restrictions:

A. AA/AS Civil, Structural, or environmental Engineer Technician with two years' experience in designing and building water/sanitation systems, or

B. BA/BS Civil, Structural, Sanitary, Environmental or Mechanical Engineering.

Other Skills:

1. Strong interest/proven ability to work in an urban setting.
2. French: at least two years of college French preferred.

Other Restrictions:

1. Married couples will be accepted if spouse qualifies for AA 104, AA 155.

Job Description:

Duties: You will be assigned to the local Technical Services Division of the mayor's office which is responsible for all municipal sanitation, facilities maintenance, road improvement, etc. Your primary activities will focus on the organization and development of municipal sanitation and complementary systems, such as erosion control. This will include enhancing existing services as well as expanding service delivery. You may be coordinating activities between complementary government organizations and will be a link between municipal and community sanitation efforts. In this realm, your technical skills may be secondary to your diplomatic skills. You will likely be teamed with a Community Development volunteer, whose assignment will be less technical than yours and more directly tied to neighborhood sanitation efforts. Your job will be flexible and highly dependent on the immediate needs of your particular community. You may also find time for secondary "environmental improvement" activities such as assisting in the design and implementation of neighborhood garbage collection and sewage systems, building latrines, or identifying potable water sources. Finally, as a member of the initial group of Urban volunteers in Cote d'Ivoire, you will be subject to all the ambiguities and uncertainties of new program.

Supervisors: Officially you will be assigned to the Municipal Government, headed by the Mayor. The majority of your reporting duties will be to the Director of the Technical Services Department.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTIONS

TITLE: URBAN DEVELOPMENTAL MANAGEMENT/MUNICIPAL PLANNERS
ASSIGNMENT AREA: 134

Requirements/Restrictions:

A. BA/BS Urban/Regional Planning, or

B. BA/BS in Urban Studies, Urban Design, or Environmental Design with two years' work experience in Urban Planning or in the management of urban service delivery systems.

Other Skills:

1. Strong interest/proven ability to work on environmental issues.
2. French: at least two years of college French preferred.

Other Restrictions:

1. Married couples will be accepted if spouse qualifies for AA 104, or AA 155.

Job Description:

Duties: You will be assigned to the local Technical Services Division of the mayor's office which is responsible for all municipal sanitation, facilities maintenance, road improvement, etc. Your primary activities will focus on the organization and development of municipal sanitation and complementary systems, such as erosion control. This will include enhancing existing services as well as expanding service delivery. You may be coordinating activities between complementary government organizations and will be a link between municipal and community sanitation efforts. In this realm, your technical skills may be secondary to your diplomatic skills. You will likely be teamed with a Community Development volunteer, whose assignment will be less technical than yours and more directly tied to neighborhood sanitation efforts. Your job will be flexible and highly dependent on the immediate needs of your particular community. You may also find time for secondary "environmental improvement" activities such as assisting in the design and implementation of neighborhood garbage collection and sewage systems, building latrines, or identifying potable water sources. Finally, as a member of the initial group of Urban volunteers in Cote d'Ivoire, you will be subject to all the ambiguities and uncertainties of a new program.

Supervisors: Officially you will be assigned to the Municipal Government, headed by the Mayor. The majority of your reporting duties will be to the Director of the Technical Services Department.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION

Country/Training Class Name: Solomon Islands/FY 91 Spring Omnibus 42

Training Class I.D. Number: 431-91-02 **3. Assignment Number:** 03

Project Name/Assignment Title: Provincial Development/Planning Advisor

Staging Event:	Pre-Departure Orientation	**Dates:**	5/12-5/15/91
Stateside Training:	August 1993	**Dates:**	
Third-Country Training:		**Dates:**	
In-Country Training:	Guadalcanal, Sol. Islands	**Dates:**	5/30-8/23/91

Background:

Since 1985, the central government of the Solomon Islands has been in the process of developing greater responsibility for development efforts to the provincial and local governments. Because the administrative skills necessary to support a program of effective government services have until recently been concentrated in the nation's capital, Honiara, the provincial and local governments do not have the trained personnel to manage their increasing levels of responsibility. Consequently, the government has asked Peace Corps to provide assistance with both the immediate problems of managing the provincial governments and the training of counterparts who will be assuming full responsibility in the near future.

Your Job:

As a Planning Advisor, you will be assigned to one of the seven provincial governments. Each of the provincial governments manages the land use and economic development planning efforts of a single island or group of islands. Your job will include, but may not be limited to the following duties:

- advise the Provincial Secretary and Town and Country Planning Board on matters of land use development;
- process all applications made to the Board for permission to develop land;
- review and present planning applications to the Board and provide technical advice/recommendations as requested;
- develop and submit project proposals to the central government to obtain funding for development schemes deemed appropriate by the provincial government;
- prepare urban design physical plans for provincial headquarters; substations and other land areas being considered for development;

- conduct location analyses; survey and create drafting designs for proposed land development schemes;
- research and assess suitable investment options for new water supply systems, sewerage and electrification schemes, and other infrastructure development priorities of the provincial government;
- attend any provincial planning-related meetings;
- prepare technical reports on matters of physical and economic development planning;
- train others in the various skills required to perform the above duties.

In carrying out your job, you will be under the direction of the Provincial Secretary (equivalent to a city or county manager), and in many cases you may be working closely with the Premier who is the political head of the Provincial Assembly. You will also liaise with the Ministry of Provincial Government which is responsible for coordinating provincial affairs, and with the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. You may often find that your diplomatic skills are more heavily taxed than your planning skills. You will be required to manage the conflicting demands of your counterpart, the Provincial Secretary, the Provincial Assembly, the Town and Country Planning Board, the central ministries and the need to "get the job done."

Living Conditions:

You will live in one of seven provincial capitals. These capitals range in level of facilities and amenities from Honiara, which is similar to a small town in the U.S., to Lata, in Temotu Province, which is several hundred miles from the nation's capital and has very few facilities other than a clinic, post office, bank, and a few small shops.

In most cases your housing will consist of a small government dwelling. Provincial government houses are quite comfortable. They are built from plywood, have iron roofing, indoor plumbing and electricity. Most volunteers in provincial capitals have gas stoves and refrigerators. These luxuries may, however, become a source of frustration as local water supply systems malfunction, brown- and black-outs occur and propane gas supplies run short. Some volunteers actually move into more traditional "leaf and stick" structures to avoid the frustration of inconsistent public utilities.

If you are assigned to one of the outlying provinces, your work may also take you to isolated areas for several days to two weeks at a time, where few, if any, "creature comforts" exist. When touring, you will be expected to live among the villagers with whom you will be working.

Medical facilities in provincial centers are adequate by local standards. Each provincial center has a hospital with a trained doctor and a nursing staff. However, supplies are difficult to maintain and sanitary conditions

are such that if a serious emergency would arise, evacuation to Honiara, the nation's capital, would be necessary. Transportation to Honiara in such situations will be by twin engine airplane. Reaching the capital can take anywhere from 1-5 hours.

The differences between American and Solomon Islands culture are many, and sensitivity to these differences will be a crucial aspect of your work. Solomon Islanders are reserved but friendly, and they have had a good deal of exposure to "western" ways. But disrespect for cultural norms will damage your ability to be effective in your job. Patience, a sense of humor, and a willingness to adapt to a different set of cultural mores are qualities which will enable you to have a rewarding volunteer experience.

This position will allow you the opportunity to explore life in the slow-paced atmosphere of the South Pacific. But the slow pace may in fact be your greatest source of frustration. For the most part, you will have to rely on your own inner resources to sustain you in your work, and much of your entertainment will be hours of chatting with the local community members and participating in community events. You must be willing to adapt to a simple lifestyle in an isolated area.

Training:

Upon arriving in the Solomon Islands, you will begin an eight-week training period, half of which will take place in a rural village. You will live with a host family while in the village. Training will stress the learning of Pijin, the common language of the country, in which you will be expected to gain a basic proficiency. It will also emphasize job specific skill enhancement and an introduction to community development: cross-cultural understanding; orientation to national, provincial and local government; the history and traditions of the Solomon Islands; personal health care; and Peace Corps philosophy and policies. During training, you will meet with local, provincial and central government officials. You will also have the opportunity to visit your work site for several days.

Training is intended as a time for prospective volunteers to assess their commitment to the Peace Corps, the Solomon Islands, and the job they have been requested to do. It is also a time for Peace Corps staff to assess the skills and suitability of Trainees for living and working in Solomon Islands. your potential to function effectively as a volunteer will be assessed based on objective criteria during training. You will not be sworn in as a Peace Corps Volunteer until you successfully complete the eight-week program.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION COVER

I. To be completed by in-country staff and submitted with VAD.

1. Country/Training Class Name: Honduras; Appropriate Tech./Water Sanitation

2. Training Class I.D. Number: 522-90-05 **3. Assignment Number:** 1

4. Assignment Area Number: AA 124 **5. Project Code:** 522-R2

6. Project Name/Assignment Title: Appropriate Tech. Water Sanitation Eng.

7. Trainees Requested: 2

8. COS Date: 12/14/92

9. Fill Restriction: **No** X **Yes** _____
(If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)

10. Married Couples Accepted: **No** _____ **Yes** X
(If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)

II. Requirements/Restrictions (education and experience, list in order of preference; other skills, languages, marital restrictions, fill restrictions):

A. AA – Civil, Structural, Sanitary or Environmental Engineer Technician with two years' experience in designing and building water/sanitation systems, OR

B. BS – Civil Engineer, Structural Engineer, Sanitary Engineer or Environmental Engineer, OR

C. BA/BS – Geology and a very strong expressed interest in designing and building water/sanitation systems.

Preference should be given to applicants who have either 3 years high school Spanish, 2 years college Spanish or are native speakers.

Country will consider placing couples. Please notify APCD about spouse's background before invitation is extended.

Narrative Description — Project background, objectives and duties; training, living conditions, medical facilities, cultural/economic/political environment, flexibility and commitment:

Problem: Although there have been ongoing efforts and recent advances in rural water and sanitation services, there continues to be a large number of rural communities without access to potable water and adequate sanitation facilities. The Government of Honduras (GOH) lacks sufficient funds technical resources and trained personnel to reach rural inhabitants. According to a national survey (1987) in five of the eight health regions of Honduras, 25% of the people obtain their water from rivers and creeks and 59% do not use even simple latrines. This lack of adequate water and sanitation coverage, besides requiring women and chil-

dren to spend several hours daily fetching water, directly contributes to the high rural infant mortality (80/1000) and morbidity rates.

Project: The Appropriate Technology/Water Sanitation (AT/WS) Project is currently working with a number of governmental agencies and private volunteer organizations (PVO's) which focus on rural water and sanitation services. The project contains two major components: promotion of appropriate technologies (improved cookstoves, home improvements, etc) and water sanitation (well construction, water systems and latrines). The four major goals of the project are to:

1) Assist government agencies and PVO's attempting to implement water and sanitation projects;

2) Educate and promote the rural population in the use of waste disposal and sanitation services;

3) Train rural inhabitants and community groups in preventive maintenance and water system repairs;

4) Promote the use of appropriate technologies to improve rural infrastructure.

Three of the agencies where currently a majority of the 17 AT/WS Volunteers are working are:

The Ministry of Health/Rural Water and Sanitation Program (PRASAR/SANAA); Currently 8 volunteers; project was initiated in 1987; PRASAR is attempting to implement water and sanitation projects in eighty percent smaller towns in three northern departments of Honduras. They receive funding assistance from the US Agency for International Development (USAID).

The Ministry of Health/Department of Basic Sanitation (MSP); Currently 4 volunteers; project was initiated in 1987; MSP is the governmental agency which attempts to meet the national needs for water sanitation. It works mainly with latrine and well construction, some water systems, vector control and promotion of vaccination campaigns.

Foster Parents Plan (PLAN en Honduras): 9 volunteers assigned January, 1989, when project was initiated; PLAN works in three northern departments of Honduras and utilizes its resources in the construction of water systems and installation of pre-fabricated latrines. It also has a major focus on health issues.

Job Description: As an engineer assigned to a specific agency in many respects you will be considered an employees. Volunteers will be responsible for: 1) submitting periodic reports and workplans to the Host Country Agency (HCA) and to Peace Corps; 2) attending monthly agency meetings with your counterparts and supervisor; and 3) informing your HCA and obtaining approval for vacations and secondary activities. You will work closely with the identified agency beneficiaries and identify other community leaders and agency personnel to improve the overall living situation of the communities. Your work will focus on community

groups and their leaders. You will be promoting the use of water and sanitation services and training communities in their use and maintenance.

Specific tasks of an AT/WS engineer are to: 1) perform water system studies and designs; 2) give supervision to construction of water systems; 3) promote and support the training of community water committees; 4) train agency personnel; 4) promote the protection, reforestation and conservation of watersheds; and 5) promote utilization of low-cost locally available materials.

Working Conditions: Your work area will encompass the community where you live and three to five area towns. Transportation will be the public bus system (slow and sometimes sure), bicycles and walking. It can often be physically demanding on any volunteer as some remote sites are 3 to 7 hours away with walking the only option. Agencies will differ as to the amount of resources, support and guidance they can offer. It will often be primarily your responsibility to develop your role as an advisor, within the small rural community. You will have to make it clear that you are not an expert with a bag of technological tricks, but instead a person with energy, enthusiasm, skills and with some access to resources that they may wish to use to solve their own problems and improve their communities. Women should be prepared to work with male counterparts who are not yet accustomed to a female co-worker and men should be aware of traditional roles as they prepare to work with issues concerning women. Finally, you will have to adjust and conform to different norms of behavior and ways of doing things, otherwise you will become quickly frustrated and your motivation and initiative will suffer.

Living Conditions: You will live in a medium-sized town, ranging in population from 4,000-10,000. The inhabitants have very few economic resources, poor nutritional levels and little formal education. Houses are constructed of adobe, wood, brick or cement blocks, and usually have 2 to 3 rooms. Most towns will have water and latrines, many will have no or only intermittent electricity. You may prepare your meals at home or eat with a local family. Beans tortillas, eggs, rice, coffee and a limited selection of meat, seasonal fruits and vegetables constitute the bulk of the rural diet. Sites will be of a hot-dry or hot-humid climate with two distinct seasons: a rainy period from May to October and a dry period from November to April. Your appearance will be important. Clothing in the field is casual, but is conservative when visiting agencies or attending meetings (collared shirt, slacks, dress, skirt and clean shoes).

Training: You will be invited to an initial 6 weeks of Enhanced Skills Training (EST) in the areas of water system construction, well rehabilitation and latrine construction. The site for this training will be located two to three hours away from the capital city of Tegucigalpa and Peace Corps Headquarters. You will be (sleeping and eating) in a medium-size town of 5,000–8,000 inhabitants and be working in smaller rural communities of 300–800. Cross-cultural and language training will be limited to the interaction with the Honduran communities you are exposed to. The training will be demanding both mentally and physically.

After successful completion of the EST you will begin an additional 12 weeks of training the Santa Lucia Training Center. The Center is located near Tegucigalpa, the capital city. You will participate in a program consisting of cross-cultural training, intensive Spanish instruction and technical orientation. Your training will include four to six hours of Spanish daily; cross-cultural sessions on geography, history and politics and technical training in appropriate technologies and water related sessions (watershed management, soil conservation, environmental awareness, water system maintenance, etc.). During this period you will reside with a family who will furnish you with the opportunity to share practical experiences in the local culture, foods, customs, language and life styles. Upon successful completion of training, you will be invited to be a Volunteer and begin your two years of service.

FORM A. PROJECT REPORT

1. Project Background Information:
   a. Country: Malawi
   b. Sector: Urban Development (UR)
   c. Project Title: Urban Development (URB)
   d. Project Code: 614-UR-01
   e. Project Type: architecture/civil engineering, municipal management, housing, urban planning and urban sanitation
   f. Project Priority Number: 04
   g. Host Country Agency Sponsor: Ministry of Local Government, City of Lilongwe, City of Blantyre, City of Mzuzu and Town of Zomba
   h. Date Project Initiated: to be begun in 1991
   i. Estimate Project Termination Date: 12/96 three generations of PCVs
   j. Name of PC/Malawi Staff Member Responsible for Project: John W. Barbee, APCD/Generalist
2. Project Purpose: We anticipate that the Urban Development Project will serve the general purpose of helping the low economic level urban dwellers obtain critically necessary services. Specifically, PC Malawi will:
   a. provide PCVs: to train personnel in urban centers in the application of appropriate technologies in low-cost sanitation and housing, relevant aspects of basic health for community health works, teachers and other key informants, and to support the development and dissemination of educational materials for basic health.
   b. liaise with the Ministry of Local Government and the HRID Project in the development of a Local Authorities Training project which addresses the training and management needs of local authorities at selected levels.
3. Project Goals:
   a. Peace Corps/Malawi will develop and implement an urban development program which incorporates elements of its current activities in the urban areas. The urban development program should be based upon the PC/PATS Manual, the recommendations of the Gary Gappert study, the Fisher HRID study and other relevant information sources, and include collaboration with UNDP, USAID, HRID and the Ministry of Local Government.•

4. Project Objectives:

   a. To explore the opportunities for Peace Corps/Malawi programming in this new sector and develop an Urban Project Plan. The Project Plan should address both urban and secondary urban centers, cross-sectoral programming (Small Enterprise Development vocational training, urban horticulture and public health), special problems of the youth and the handicapped and the rural-urban interface.

   b. To improve basic health conditions among families in urban and secondary urban centers.

   c. To enhance the abilities of the urban and other local authority managers and administrators through providing relevant short-term training.

5. Description of Project Accomplishments/Milestones: Since the Urban Development Project Plan has not yet been written, there are no specific project accomplishments yet. However, the Urban Low-Cost Sanitation Project (involving 4 PCVs), which will be incorporated in the Urban Development Project, has already demonstrated the following accomplishments:

   a. Over 10,000 primary school children, and their families, have received health education related to basic sanitation and proper latrine use.

   b. Well over 700 San Plats and structural slabs for improved pit latrines have been distributed in the four largest urban areas.

   c. Over 1,000 community leaders have received training as trainers/educations to educate their communities in basic sanitation-related health.

6. Project Strengths and Weaknesses: Based upon efforts in the past involving the larger cities and the Ministry of Local Government, including the Urban Low-Cost Sanitation Project, the following should be considered in the development of the new Urban Development Project Plan:

   a. Strengths:

      1) deals with some of the most basic health needs of the urban population;

      2) utilizes appropriate, low-cost technology;

      3) shares successes and failures through linkages among the municipalities, leading to more effective use of resources.

   b. Weaknesses:

      1) requires coordination and control of many activities through the Ministry of Local Government, which often results in delays in accessing resources and implementing plans.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION COVER

I. To be completed by in-country staff and submitted with VAD.

1. Country/Training Class Name: Cape Verde Winter Omnibus

2. Training Class I.D. Number: 655-90-01 **3. Assignment Number:** 03

4. Assignment Area Number: 134 **5. Project Code:** 655-U1

6. Project Name/Assignment Title: Urban Extension/Integrated Comm. Dev.

7. Trainees Requested: 1

8. COS Date: April 27, 1992

9. Fill Restriction: **No** X **Yes** _____
(If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)

10. Married Couples Accepted: **No** X **Yes** _____
(If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)

II. Requirements/Restrictions (education and experience, list in order of preference; other skills, languages, marital restrictions, fill restrictions):

A. BA/BS in Urban/Regional Planning

Demonstrated ability in planning, organizing, counseling or leadership within the past 4 years is highly desirable.

Preference will be given to applicants who have either three-years high school Portuguese, two years college Portuguese or are native speakers.

A willingness must exist to become involved in community activities. Secondary projects will assist you in gaining the friendship and confidence of beneficiaries. Interest in gardening, youth development and health are very desirable.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION

Country/Training Class Name: Cape Verde Winter Omnibus

Training Class I.D. Number: 655-90-01 **3. Assignment Number:** 03

Project Name/Assignment Title: Urban Extension/Integrated Community Devt.

Staging Event: INTERLOC **Dates:** Jan 30-Feb 2, 1990

Third-Country Training: None **Dates:**

In-Country Training: Cape Verde **Dates:** Feb 4-Apr 27, 1990

Narrative Description—project background, objectives and duties; training, living conditions, medical facilities, cultural economic/political environment, flexibility and commitment:

Historical Background:

Following 513 years of Portuguese rule, the Republic of Cape Verde received the instruments of independence from Portugal on July 5, 1975. It has since that time been developing a national infrastructure to deal with the myriad of problems left to it after the nation achieved independence. In 1987, Cape Verde requested Peace Corps to enter the country for the first time to assist in selected sectors of the national development plan.

Problem:

Increased migration to primary and secondary cities in Cape Verde has severely strained the infrastructure of these cities. This has been caused by the severe droughts that have affected the country; and by the lack of economic opportunities available in rural areas. Due to the very limited resources in urban areas, living conditions in some of the new unplanned neighborhoods are not up to standard, and those that do exist are deteriorating rapidly. There is a great lack of proper sanitary facilities in these marginal "bairros." The rural population now living in the urban areas lack the education to understand why this is such an important factor. There is also a need for community parks, so that children have adequate recreation areas. Domestic animals run rampant in these areas which also adversely affects health conditions. Residents build where they want and how they want which in turn causes severe problems in accessibility and zoning.

Project:

The goal of the Urban Extension project is to improve the quality of life in the marginal neighborhoods of the larger cities of Cape Verde. As a volunteer, you will be working under the supervision of the "Delegado do

Governo" (Mayor) of the Municipality and the Regional Office of the Ministry of Local Administration and Urbanism. You will spend a great deal of your time planning and organizing projects. It is hoped that you will be able to interest and include the beneficiaries in the development and planning of projects which will affect them. Resources are not abundant and at times insufficient. Many of the concepts you will be introducing are foreign to the population. Cooperation, coordination and planning may be difficult concepts for your community(s) to understand. Community organization, group dynamics and education are key aspects in the implementation and success of your project. Considerable innovation, motivation and ingenuity are needed on your part. Aside from Peace Corps involvement, a number of other foreign development agencies are involved in this effort. These other agencies bring not only human resources but also financial resources as well. Although it may be frustrating at times, it is important to cooperate with them in this project.

Assignment:

Because you will be working under the guidance of the Mayor and the Ministry of Local Administration and Urbanism (MALU), you will be considered an employee of the agency, with the same rights and responsibilities as your Cape Verdean colleagues. This includes preparing and submitting periodic reports and workplans to your supervisor and Peace Corps. Your work schedule will be coordinated through your supervisor. colleagues and the project beneficiaries. Your schedule may be irregular with work in the evenings and on weekends. The local people have little knowledge of Peace Corps, therefore you will be responsible for explaining your role in this project and establishing solid relationships in your community(s). Your primary tasks will include: 1) designing and implementing a needs assessment survey; 2) collecting and analyzing urban demographic statistical data; 3) establishing neighborhood organizations in order to design and implement self-help projects; 4) developing proposals for municipal service projects; 5) establishing model urban vegetable plots and waste disposal systems; 6) educating beneficiaries in the importance of environmental sanitation; 7) assisting residents with low-cost, appropriate housing designs; 8) discussing community needs, *i.e.* parks, playgrounds, and the means by which these can be achieved; and 9) working closely with the Cape Verdean staff and MALU on the National Development Plan for the autonomous areas of Cape Verde. You may also train and supervise co-workers and beneficiaries in various aspects of project design, implementation and evaluation.

Working Conditions:

Your work will be divided between the Municipal office, MALU and the communities you will be working in. Your responsibilities will range from hands-on construction to design and project management. It will be your responsibility, with concurrence from your supervisor, to plan a work schedule. This may be difficult at times due to the lack of materials,

supplies and other time commitments of your colleagues and beneficiaries. For this reason, Peace Corps stresses involvement in secondary projects in your community(s). Some supplies, materials and financial resources can be obtained through Peace Corps.

You will be expected to conduct yourself in a manner acceptable to the Host Country. In Cape Verde, urban planners are professionals and they are expected to act and dress as such. For office work, slacks and sports shirts are the norm for men; modest dresses and skirts are appropriate for women. Jeans are acceptable for work in the residential areas. You will be considered a professional in your office and will be expected to conform to all rules and regulations imposed by your agency, including work hours, submitting reports, attendance at meetings, etc.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION COVER

I. To be completed by in-country staff and submitted with VAD.

1. Country/Training Class Name: Fiji Spring/Mgt. Planning Advisor/Business

2. Training Class I.D. Number: 411-91-02 **3. Assignment Number:** 01

4. Assignment Area Number: AA140 **5. Project Code:** 411-A3

6. Project Name/Assignment Title: Rural Devt/Mgt. Planning Advisor/Business

7. Trainees Requested: 4

8. COS Date: 08/14/93

9. Fill Restriction: **No** X **Yes** _____
(If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)

10. Married Couples Accepted: **No** _____ **Yes** X
(If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)

II. Requirements/Restrictions (education and experience, list in order of preference; other skills, languages, marital restrictions, fill restrictions):

AA140 Management Planning Advisor/Business

A. 7 years of experience in running a business; OR

B. AA in Business Studies 5 years business related experience; OR

C. BA in Business Studies with 3 years business related experience:

D. Preferred qualifications include additional experience in managing a business, experience as business consultant, in training Business Managers.

Training and management experience would be a distinct advantage. Because assignments will be in rural areas attached to traditional leaders, candidates will be required to speak basic Fijian even though English is the business language of the country. Since Volunteers in this assignment will predominantly be working with community leaders age 50 and older, it is strongly recommended that candidates be at least 30 years old. Married couples are well suited to this assignment. This is a very difficult assignment for single women.

Spouses are acceptable if matrixed with this AA or with Management Planning/Business AA 199.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION

Country/Training Class Name: Fiji Spring/Mgmt. Planning Advisor/Business

Training Class I.D. Number: 411-91-02 **3. Assignment Number:** 01

Project Name/Assignment Title: Rural Devt./Mgmt. Planning Advisor/Business

Staging Event: PDO **Dates:** 06/01-06/03/91

Third-Country Training: _____ **Dates:** _____

In-Country Training: VITI LEVU **Dates:** 06/05-08/14/91

Narrative Description—project background, objectives and duties; training, living conditions, medical facilities, cultural economic/political environment, flexibility and commitment:

Project Background and Objectives:

Fiji Government places great importance on social and economic development in rural areas. Since independence, the capacity of the national government to plan and manage development in the 14 provinces has increased markedly. Development efforts in rural areas have, however, been thwarted by a lack of effective planners and managers at the local level. Fiji Government has attempted to revitalize local-level administration within the Fijian community through the reorganization of the Provincial Administration. The development of management and planning skills has not kept pace with the increased responsibilities of local-level staff. Management and planning capability is seen by the Fiji government as an essential ingredient for economic and social development among Fijians in the rural areas of Fiji.

Peace Corps will provide Volunteer Management and Planning Advisors (MPA's) to the Government of Fiji to work as trainers/facilitators in the development of participatory planning and management skills among provincial, tikina (sub-province), and village leaders and administrators. Volunteers will be assigned to a Roko Tui—senior provincial administrator—for a period of two years. The Peace Corps Volunteers (PCV) Management and Planning Advisor will facilitate the development of training, management and planning skills among the Roko Tui and his staff. The Volunteer and the Roko Tui and his staff will then conduct management and planning training for tikina, village level officials and leaders, and provincial organizations.

The training effort to be facilitated by MPA's consists of five elements: (l) needs assessment, (2) participatory planning, (3) organizational development, (4) program implementation, and (5) monitoring and evaluation. Each of these elements is aimed at: building effective development teams at the provincial, tikina, and village levels; transferring training, planning and management skills to leaders and administrators at each level; developing appropriate management systems; and planning and implementing

development programs at the local level. MPA's and Provincial Administration staff will use problem solving workshops to conduct needs assessments and to design local level social and economic development plans. MPA's will train provincial officials to use the methodology and to train others to use it. Management and monitoring systems appropriate for use in a rural setting will be developed by the MPA's in cooperation with their counterparts. The implementation of village and tikina level plans will be carried out largely by the groups who formulated them. However, MPA's will work with Roko Tuis and Assistant Rokos on a day-to-day basis to facilitate and monitor the implementation of plans and will employ a problem solving approach to overcome obstacles to program and project implementation. Volunteers will also draw upon their own experience and training to design new planning and training methods to facilitate the development of skills appropriate for management and planning in rural Fiji.

The MPA project was initiated in early 1989. Volunteers are currently serving in six provinces. Most of the MPA Volunteers are married. The couples primarily work as a team; however but sometimes, depending on skills, needs, and interests, they work separately to implement a project.

Job Description:

As the Management Planning Advisor/Business Volunteer, you will be a resource person for the evaluation and development of income generating projects initiated by villages and tikina(s) participating in training. However, your primary role will be as a management and planning trainer/advisor. You will work directly with the Provincial Administration team and will be responsible to the Roko Tui. You will be based at the Provincial office but will travel within the Province to facilitate participatory planning workshops. Initially, you may be asked to conduct training workshops for provincial administration staff on the organization and facilitation of planning workshops at the tikina and villages levels. However, the goal of the project is to train provincial staff to train tikina and village level officials in the use of the planning methodologies.

When the provincial staff have become proficient at the training of tikina and village level officials, you will serve as an advisor to the staff on the management of their training and planning effort. You will also assist with the development of management and monitoring systems for the village level planning program developed by the provincial staff and tikina and village leaders. Current MPA Volunteers have provided training in such areas as: problem solving, management by objective, communication/feedback, team building, supervising, delegating, accountability, running successful meetings, proposal writing, data collection and analysis, and business advising. In addition to your primary assignment you are encouraged to become involved in community related projects and activities such as youth projects, adult education, women in development and assisting local businesses.

Training:

To prepare you for your first three to six months Volunteer service in Fiji, you will receive approximately 10 weeks of Pre-Service training. You will undergo intensive language and culture training. You will be shown how Volunteers have adapted various aspects of planning and management in the Fijian context. However, you are expected to have a basic understanding of planning and management before becoming a candidate for this program and you will be expected to contribute your skills and experience to the training program. During training you win live in a Fijian village for about two weeks and spend two or three days in an Indian settlement. The training will be designed to challenge your attitudes and commitment to the development process. Throughout the training program, Peace Corps will assess your suitability for Volunteer service based on your attainment of training objectives. Since some of your work will be done in Fijian, you will be required to attain a basic competence in Fijian language before swearing-in as a Peace Corps Volunteer.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION COVER

I. To be completed by in-country staff and submitted with VAD.

1. Country/Training Class Name: Solomon Is./FY91 Spring Omnibus Group 42

2. Training Class I.D. Number: 431-91-02 **3. Assignment Number:** 01

4. Assignment Area Number: AA162 **5. Project Code:** 431-C1

6. Project Name/Assignment Title: Community Dev./Community Dev. Worker

7. Trainees Requested: 8 (4 couples)

8. COS Date: 07/15/93

9. Fill Restriction: **No** X **Yes** _____
(If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)

10. Married Couples Accepted: **No** _____ **Yes** X
(If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)

II. Requirements/Restrictions (education and experience, list in order of preference; other skills, languages, marital restrictions, fill restrictions):

1. Married couples only.
2. BA/BS in any discipline with 3 years experience in program planning, budgeting, project planning and implementation.
3. Training and/or experience in Public Administration, Legal or paralegal work or community development highly desirable.
4. Experience In working with groups, *i.e.*, conducting workshops. chairing working committees, practicing adult education preferred.
5. Candidates must be physically fit and willing to travel extensively by foot through rough terrain, by tractor or truck over rough roads, and by motorized canoe through rough seas.
6. No SAVs. Spouses count against TI.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION

Country/Training Class Name: Solomon Islands/FY91 Spring Omnibus Group 42

Training Class I.D. Number: 431-91-02 **3. Assignment Number:** 01

Project Name/Assignment Title: Community Devt./Community Devt. Worker

Staging Event: PDO **Dates:** 05/12-05/15/91

Third-Country Training: **Dates:**

In-Country Training: Guadalcanal, SI **Dates:** 05/17-07/12/91

Narrative Description—project background, objectives and duties; training, living conditions, medical facilities, cultural economic/political environment, flexibility and commitment:

Background:

The current rural community development positions in Solomon Islands have evolved out of a program which initially had Volunteers placed with organized local self-help groups who, it was felt, could benefit from volunteer assistance. As of 1985, the Central Government began a process termed "devolution," gradually giving more responsibility and authority for the identification and implementation of development efforts to local government bodies. These local governments, or Area Councils, have been the heart of Peace Corps' involvement in Solomon Islands local community development for the past five years.

While involvement in Area Council development has been successful in some cases, many Volunteers have felt constrained by their formal ties to the Councils. Volunteers whose activities must be sanctioned by the Council with which they work sometimes find it difficult to become involved ~~in~~ worthwhile development activities outside the parameters of the Area Council. Because of these past difficulties, Peace Corps and the Ministry for Provincial Government have recently redesigned the program to provide more flexibility to Volunteers in their assignments.

Your Job:

As a Community Development Worker (CDW), you will either be working at the provincial or local level. Provincial level CDWs will be based in provincial centers, will work primarily as a liaison between Provincial Government and Area Councils, and will act as advisors to all Area Councils (3-9 in number) within the province. These postings may require frequent travel to rural areas, depending on availability of provincial funds. Local CDWs will work within one specific Area Council. While you will work closely with the Area Council, you will also make your services available to any organized group whose development activities may require your expertise.

As part of an ongoing experiment in government decentralization, Area Councils vary in their levels of activity and effectiveness. Without exception, each has management, training, transport, communications and funding problems. Because these Councils manage local development efforts, the Council's effectiveness will in turn affect local self-help initiatives, either directly or indirectly. It will be your job to assist both the Councils in their efforts to organize themselves, and other local groups who wish to pursue their own initiatives without Area Council assistance. As such, your job will require you to:

- educate Area Council members in the functions and processes of local government;
- assist Area Councils in evaluating the needs in their areas and identifying strategies to meet those needs;
- advise the Area Councils on how to pursue development strategies at the provincial and national levels of government, and with non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
- provide training to Area Council members, Area Clerks and other recognized community leaders in project planning and management and basic financial management;
- act as a liaison between provincial government and the Area Councils to ensure efficient communication in both directions;
- act as a resource to the communities served by the Area Council in matters of government, and in areas specific to the special interests/aptitudes of the Volunteer.

In your role as a resource to communities served by the Area Council, your responsibilities will include:

- community organization
- project planning
- needs assessment
- assisting communities with project proposals
- project assessment/evaluation
- adult/nonformal education
- small business management

Your position will entail a great deal of facilitation in the assessment of community needs and formulation of strategies to meet those needs. Skill transfer and local capacity building are the keys to this program. But progress may be very slow and tangible accomplishments may not be evident. You will need to exercise a great deal of patience and flexibility. You will also need to maintain an awareness of the pitfalls of shouldering too much responsibility for the development process yourself.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION COVER

I. To be completed by in-country staff and submitted with VAD.

1. Country/Training Class Name: Mauritania/Spring Omnibus

2. Training Class I.D. Number: 682-91-02 **3. Assignment Number:** O1

4. Assignment Area Number: AA 171 **5. Project Code:** 682-03

6. Project Name/Assignment Title: TEFL/Secondary/ESP

7. Trainees Requested: 6

8. COS Date: Sept. 13, 1993

9. Fill Restriction: **No** X **Yes** _____
(If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)

10. Married Couples Accepted: **No** _____ **Yes** X
(If yes, explain and list restriction in #11)

II. Requirements/Restrictions (education and experience, list in order of preference; other skills, languages, marital restrictions, fill restrictions):

1. A. BA/BS Secondary Education with concentration in English or TEFL or any foreign language; OR

   B. BA/BS any discipline with certification to teach English or a foreign language; OR

   C. BA/BS English, TEFL, Linguistics, or any foreign language.

   NOTE: AT LEAST ONE YEAR'S TEACHING EXPERIENCE BEYOND PRACTICE TEACHING PREFERRED.

2. Must have at least two years of college French or four years of high school French or one year of residence and active use of French in a French-speaking country. The equivalent in Arabic rather than French is also acceptable.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION

Country/Training Class Name: Mauritania Spring Omnibus
Training Class I.D. Number: 682-91-02 **3. Assignment Number:** 01
Project Name/Assignment Title: TEFL/Secondary/ESP

Staging Event:	INTERLOC II	**Dates:**	June 20-22,1991
Stateside Training:	N/A	**Dates:**	N/A
Third-Country Training:	N/A	**Dates:**	N/A
In-Country Training:	INTERLOC II	**Dates:**	6/ 23-9/14/91

Narrative Description

Project Background:

Mauritania is one of the world's least developed nations. This is due not only to sparse natural resources and recurring droughts but also to the fact that only 19% of Mauritania's people are functionally literate and less than one third of the school-aged children are in school.

Between the ages of four and seven most Mauritanian children attend small Koranic schools where they learn to recite and write Koranic verses by heart. Only the few who continue on the government primary and secondary schools can transfer this skill into general competence in reading and writing classical Arabic. These students also study French, though in recent years emphasis on Arabic, especially in the northern and eastern regions, has tended to diminish student interest and effort in French.

Less than a quarter of the students who begin primary school reach senior high school (lycee). Those who reach lycee take three years of English as a foreign language. The select few who go on to tertiary level institutions may or may not continue to study English, depending on their interests and abilities.

Although little English is taught in the Mauritanian school system, there is a great need for English in such domains as commerce, industry and diplomacy. Mauritania is the world's fourth largest producer of iron ore and the heavy machinery used in the mines comes with manuals printed only in English. Off the northern coast Mauritania has the world's best fishing waters and in Noudhibou, the commercial capital, there is an international fisheries institute where over 50% of the books in the library are in English.

In diplomacy and commerce the world over, English is often required. This is especially true on the African continent where at least half of the countries use English as their official language. Mauritania also strongly

identifies with the Arab world where many countries use English as the official second language for trade and international relations.

In response to the increasing need for English in Mauritania, Peace Corps began sending TEFL Volunteers to teach in secondary schools (lycees) in 1986. In 1987 the education program was expanded to include teaching positions at the University of Nouakchott and in 1988 positions as instructors in English for Specific Purposes (ESP) in the fishing and mining industries and in commercial and scientific institutes. In 1989 Peace Corps initiated a curriculum development project to assist in the development of appropriate secondary level English textbooks. As of September, 1990 the Education Sector of Peace Corps Mauritania included 9 TEFL Volunteers at the secondary level, 4 ESP instructors, 2 university teachers, 1 audio-visual specialist and 1 TEFL curriculum development specialist.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of the TEFL/Secondary/ESP project is to motivate and train Mauritanians in the use and practice of English. The objective of TEFL/Secondary is to ensure consistent teaching at the secondary (lycee) level until there is 100% Mauritanization of the English teaching force. The objective of TELF/ESP is to work with Mauritanian industrial, scientific and commercial institutions to develop and implement new programs in English for Specific Purposes.

Job Description

Volunteers recruited for this project will be working in one of the following two positions:

TEFL/Secondary: Volunteers will be posted at a senior high school (lycee) in a regional capital. They will be under the supervision of the school principal. ('Directeur') and vice-principal ('Directeur des Etudes'). They will teach English as a foreign language 15 to 18 hours a week in classes of up to 60 students 15 to 26 years of age. At present there are no textbooks for student use so Volunteers will have to create many of their own materials in collaboration with their counterparts. In a few schools the draft edition of the new textbook series may be used on an experimental basis.

As there will soon be a sufficient number of Mauritanian English teachers, 1991 will probably be the last year Volunteers are recruited to serve as English teachers at the secondary level. For this reason TEFL/Secondary Volunteers from 1991 to '93 may have a reduced number of teaching hours. This will enable them to assume the role of facilitators of educational activities within the English Departments of their schools. Volunteers will be expected to spend time assisting in the creation of new materials, giving, observing and critiquing model lessons and organizing/participating in English-teaching seminars.

TELF/ESP: Volunteers will be posted in the national capital, Nouakchott, or in one of the regional capitals at a scientific or commercial institute or in an industrial complex. They will teach English to French and Hassaniya-Arabic speaking adults. The emphasis will be on the reading and listening skills for the purposes of research, use of technical manuals, participation at international conferences and relations with international technical consultants and commercial agents.

Some TELF/ESP Volunteers will be placed in new posts and will therefore be required to develop their own materials based on observations and studies they carry out at the institutions where they work. Other Volunteers may have Volunteers predecessors and therefore will be responsible for testing and expanding existing materials and beginning to train Mauritanian in the teaching of ESP.

Secondary Projects:

All Education Volunteers are expected to participate in at least one secondary project during their service. Although the bulk of the project should be carried out during the school summer vacation period, the best projects are those which the Volunteer begins during the school year and continues to work on during vacation-time. These projects may complement the Volunteer's work at school or they may be related to other aspects of the life of the community in which the Volunteer lives.

The pre-service training will include 12 weeks of intensive language instruction, English-teaching and materials-development techniques and cultural orientation. You will be expected to have a familiarity with either French or Arabic and will begin your studies in the language you need to work on most. A few Volunteers who may be in southern posts will study one of the other languages (Soninke or Pulaar) rather than Hassaniya.

APPENDIX E

TRAINING

Training Design for Urban Specialist Volunteers

by RPCV Julie Burland, 6/27/90

SUMMARY

Pre-Service Training Design for Urban Specialist Volunteers

The PST training for urban specialist volunteers is composed of four module sets which take eight to ten weeks or approximately 100 hours to complete. The module sets address different aspects of an urban specialist volunteer's training. It was designed to provide Peace Corps Staff with an idea of what a PST for urban specialist volunteers would consist of. Examples of possible volunteer activities include involvement in capital improvements planning, sewage and solid waste disposal, water provision, zoning policy, market places, transportation management, and taxation and revenue generation.

The Community Action Team (CAT) is an important concept to the training design. A CAT is a group of urban volunteers with complementary skills working together to address the needs of an urban environment. The CAT is similar to the community development approach as both serve as an umbrella under which many activities occur.

The adult learning process is essential to this PST and should be incorporated into each session. A pattern of experiential learning should be established from the first day of training.

Module Set One, which takes 10 hours, introduces the trainee to technical topics to be covered in the PST.

Module Set Two, which takes 24 hours, presents country information as it pertains to urban planning.

Module Set Three presents special technical topics such as capital improvements planning, zoning ordinances, sewage/waste disposal, etc. Sixty to eighty technical hours should be spent in module three so that the trainee will refine knowledge gained and focus in on the technical skills his/her job will require.

Module Set Four trains the trainee with specific skills or set of skills that can be used on the job to accomplish a task or to facilitate the accomplishment of a task—these skills are referred to as "tools." Technical hours from module set four should supplement sessions from module set three.

Annex A provides a sample weekly schedule of the PST. Annex B identifies the goals around which tasks and modules are formulated. Annex C lists institutes and universities which may be able to provide urban specialist trainers. Annex D lists documents, films, slides, and videos that should be part of the PST package. *(N.B. Report available from OTAPS Urban Development Specialist).*

APPENDIX F

DESCRIPTION OF VOLUNTEER SERVICE

Nepal Planning F-1

Nepal Planning F-1

Solomon Islands Planning F-2

Solomon Islands Regional Planning F-3

Kenya Secondary Town Planning F-4

Swaziland Planning F-5

Yemen Architectural Support F-6

Yemen Small Business Development F-6

Honduras Civil Engineering Support F-7

Gabon Construction Support F-7

Ghana Jobs Training/Urban Community Development F-8

N.B. Descriptions were excerpted from reports prepared by (COSing) PCVs.

NEPAL

(Planning)

PCV entered training plus orientation on February 29, 1988 at the Peace Corps Training Centers at Godavari and Hetauda in Nepal and completed an intense twelve week training program. Included in the subjects studied were Nepali language, culture and urban planning techniques. He was enrolled in Peace Corps in May 23, 1988.

During his service in Nepal, he was responsible to the Ministry of Panchayat and Local Development of His Majesty's Government. He served as an Urban Planner assigned to Biratnagar Town Panshayat. His immediate supervisors were city's Mayor and Chief Executive Officer. He contributed primarily to efforts in the assessment and affordable expansion of city services including such diverse areas as urban expansion and inner city renewal, drainage, transportation and public sanitation. He also contributed to city efforts to increase revenue generation and to improve data collection and information management techniques.

By utilizing and demonstrating basic planning procedures and methods, he has contributed directly to improving technical capabilities at the local level in Nepal. In addition to his assignment, PCV managed the completion and accounts closure for a Peace Corps Partnership Project involving construction of a student hostel.

NEPAL

(Planning)

The purpose of the Peace Corps Urban Planning Program in Nepal was to assist the Nagar Panchayats in meeting the planning needs which the towns are currently facing. The PCV undertook a number of projects but because of the nature of the work (process) it's difficult to evaluate whether they succeeded or failed. PCV submitted three grant proposals to the German Aid Project (GTZ), but only one has been approved. Hopefully that project will be undertaken in the coming year. He worked extensively in data collection and in improving the local maps. The town, foreign projects and the incoming Urban Planning PCV have benefited from this.

After two years of trying to convince town officials to improve their bus station it is only now that leveling, filling, gravelling and construction has begun.

If the Forest Department can keep the small trees from dying, I will consider the town picnic park a success.

I am quite satisfied with the city profile that I prepared for the Pracnan Pancna in 1986; it does need a bit of updating.

Although it would have been unrealistic to fully train one fully qualified Urban Planning counterpart, I am satisfied with the skills and insights he has picked up. I think he will be invaluable to the volunteer who replaces me.

My relationships with Peace Corps, HMG and project staff people were very good. I generally received any support that I asked from my APCD who was an excellent Program Manager who really cared for this Urban Planning Program and goes out of his way to help volunteers and to improve the program in general.

Although I did not work too closely with HMG offices I found them a bit limited in providing me assistance at Post, with the exception of limited staff of the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning.

I had a good working relationship with the various project staff who were concerned with Biratnagar's Urban Development (M.S.T.P., G.T.Z., World Bank, UNICEF). These groups were extremely helpful in providing assistance and support in town development related matters.

Due to the nature of Urban Planning work, trying to establish a set of roles and responsibilities for the PCV would be difficult. Since the needs of each town vary (*e.g.*, the leadership, financial resources, geographical and political make-up carry), it is better to keep this somewhat open-ended. Nevertheless, Peace Corps, MPLD, MPBB and the Nagar Panchayats must come to a better understanding of what role HMG wishes the volunteers to play.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

(Planning)

After training, PCV began his two-year Peace Corps term on September 16, 1988. He was assigned to the Honiara Town Council, the capital's municipal government body (with about 300 employees), where he served as Planning Advisor. He reported directly to the Town Clerk, the chief municipal officer. As Head of the Planning Division for the first two-thirds of his term, PCV supervised and trained a planning staff of six. He resigned as Division Head in January 1990 to allow nationals on the staff to prepare to take over the functions of that position. He advised the elected Council and the Town Clerk on planning and general administrative issues. His responsibilities and accomplishments include:

Development (Project Planning)

- Coordinated the compilation of a 4-year Action Plan and designed a system of monitoring progress
- Developed sectoral plans (*e.g.*, primary education)
- Prepared proposals for funding of municipal projects

- Liaised with central government ministries and aid donor representatives on local project funding
- Established and advised a project evaluation committee
- Monitored capital (project) accounts
- Arranged construction (*e.g.*, of clinics and schools) with builders, architects and other contractors

Town (Physical) Planning

- Advised the Town Planning Board on issues such as zoning, development control, public nuisances, etc.
- Advised on medium and long term local planning schemes
- Arranged roundtable discussions on specific issues (*e.g.*, informal housing settlements)
- Encouraged urban tree preservation and planting
- Compiled and analyzed statistics
- Encouraged decentralization of public services (*e.g.*, markets, postal and telephone services)

Administration and Training

- Provided on-the-job training for the Planning Division staff for each of the above activities
- Refined the management and organization of the Planning Division
- Advised the Town Council on budget preparation
- Advised the Town Council on basic legal issues
- Led seminars on planning methods for division heads
- Designed a scheme for the introduction of computers to the Council
- Assisted with other Council activities such as health campaigns and national independence celebrations

SOLOMON ISLANDS

(Regional Planning)

Upon completion of all training activities, PCV was sworn into Peace Corps service on 26 January 1987 and began her assignment immediately thereafter as Planning Advisor to the Malaita Provincial Government. She was posted to Auki, the administrative capital of the Province.

As the Planning Advisor, she worked directly under the Province's Senior Planning Officer in charge of the Lands, Planning and Mining Division. She was given complete responsibility for the research, analysis and

composition of the Province's first Five Year Development Plan. Working closely with all Division Heads responsible for sectors and subsectors including natural resources, infrastructure, commerce and industry, social service and administration, a set of divisional plans were initially conceived. From this foundation more extensive analysis was performed culminating in the final provincial document.

In conjunction with the Plan assignment, she conducted a 5 week (10 session) workshop for Provincial Division Heads on the subject of basic management techniques and the importance of planning from the bottom up. In addition to researching, preparing and delivering all lecture materials, she also directed small group assignments and analyzed and presented resulting recommendations. Acting as a group, the Provincial Division Heads were able to outline the Province's Development Objectives and the desired strategy for its near term future.

One outgrowth of the workshop was the formation of the Malaita Infrastructure Committee to oversee long term needs analysis and projections for infrastructure requirements in the Province for both economic and administrative infrastructure, as well as formulation of policy guidelines on maintenance of existing infrastructure and future placements.

KENYA

(Secondary Town Planning)

Upon completion of training on June 27, 1986, PCV entered volunteer service and was assigned to the Ministry of Local Government (MLG) and USAID Regional Housing and Urban Development Office (RHUDO), both headquartered in Nairobi. He was assigned to work closely with senior staff of both implementing agencies of a large USAID planning/physical development loan. By the time he completed his tour, the project was involved in 28 towns located throughout Kenya covering over 60 projects with total assistance at $16 million.

While working at MLG and USAID, the PCV made use of his technical and management background on behalf of the program and local authorities.

- Researched and wrote five-year development plans (LADP)
- Conducted financial feasibility assessment studies
- Performed design, and consultation on markets, bus parks and housing projects
- Financial reporting
- Cash flow projection
- Financial accounting of project costs
- Quarterly reporting of project status

- Coordinated project meetings with consultants, involving technical, financial and planning components.

The Volunteer's role was later expanded to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Physical Planning (MOWHPP) who was doing the shelter portion of the project under their housing wing, National Housing Corporation (NHC). He served both institutions well and represented them at interministerial and technical meetings among the implementing agencies (MLG, MOWHPP, USAID, RHUDO).

In addition to his primary responsibilities, he was also representative for his sector (Small Town Development) to the Peace Corps Kenya Volunteer Council. As sector representative, he organized quarterly sector meetings with USAID and MLG for project status and to facilitate volunteers in the field. He also coordinated in-service training workshops on appropriate technology with the University of Nairobi's Housing Research and Development Unit, Nairobi, Kenya.

SWAZILAND

(Planning)

During the first two years of his Peace Corps assignment, the PCV was an architect for the Housing Branch under the Ministry of Natural Resources, Land Utilization and Energy. His responsibilities included project programming, physical planning, housing design, project management and technical staff coordination. Specific duties of the position consisted of: writing project proposals for housing and infrastructure projects; scheduling office and site activities, preparing project progress reports, inspection and organization of site works, preparation and monitoring of budgets for projects, designing prototype housing units, approving construction drawings and documents, supervising engineering consultants' activities, evaluating and preparing recommendations for consultant's reports and proposals. He worked with five senior level project development staff members consisting of international (United Nations - HABITAT) and local personnel. He also directly supervised two Clerks of Works and three draftsmen.

The third and forth years of the Volunteer's extended tour were with the Town Council of Mbabane where he served as Town Architect/Planner. He was initially invited to join the staff to assume the responsibilities and duties of the Town Engineer while the Engineer was enrolled in a one year honors degree program overseas. Working at a departmental head level, he was directly responsible for the departmental programming and administration, town planning, squatter upgrading programming, building code enforcement and direct supervision of the building inspection section. The Engineer's department had a staff of approximately 175 with an annual operating budget of E 1,660,000 ($830,000).

YEMEN

(Architectural Support)

The Volunteer joined the Peace Corps hoping to gain exposure to shelter and urban and regional development issues of developing countries. During her service she worked on two very different projects, one in rural housing and the other in urban building preservation, both of which were relevant to her interests and valuable learning experiences.

Her first assignment was with a self-help earthquake reconstruction project, one of several responding to the devastation of the 1982 earthquake in the Ghamar Province, which killed over 2000 people. The project was designed and managed by DHV Consulting Engineers (Netherlands) and jointly-funded by the U.S. and European Economic Community. The objectives were to provide housing and training in earthquake-resistant building techniques to people living in the most remote and inaccessible areas hit be the earthquake.

The PCV and four other volunteers acted as field managers, overseeing the construction of their living/working compounds and later the house-building operations. These included supervising the foreman and laborers, conducting training sessions of earthquake-resistant building techniques, controlling the flow of money and materials, building inspection and regular reporting to the Dutch engineers.

The second half of her service was with the Project for the Preservation of the Old City of Sana'a, in which she gained exposure to an entirely new set of issues: building restoration; infrastructure improvements; provision of public services; and economic revitalization of "The World's Oldest Living Museum." As one of the first volunteers in the project, she spent her first few months researching its history and then chose to work on the restoration of an architecturally and historically significant caravansary in the heart of the marketplace. She coordinated the restoration activities with representatives of the Norwegian Government which provided funding, and produced as-survived architectural drawings of the building, an adaptive re-use proposal as the National Handicrafts Center, and participated in a handicrafts-revival proposal. In addition, she produced a slide presentation of the Old City which she has shown to several groups, including Swiss Government and UNESCO officials in Berns, Switzerland.

YEMEN

(Small Business Development)

On December 2, 1987, another Volunteer began working in the Old City of Sana'a for the Office for the Preservation of the Old City of Sana'a. Her job working with a host country national, was to document through survey work all the existing handicrafts being produced in the Old City, as well as note the former crafts that are no longer being produced. Her job included frequent trips into the markets to discuss with the local crafts

people their problems and need in producing their crafts. Aside from writing her observations about the crafts, she also completed pen and ink illustrations and photographs of their methods and tools. At the completion of each survey a report complete with text, photos and illustrations was submitted to the Old City Preservation Project.

HONDURAS

(Civil Engineering Support)

After successfully completing the training, the PCV was sworn-in as a Volunteer on April 26, 1985. He was assigned to the Ministry of Government and Justice and placed in the city of El Progreso, Yoro. He served there as Municipal Engineer to a growing city of 100,000 people providing technical assistance for both individual community group and city projects. He was involved in all aspects of each project and gathered information from interviews and preliminary site investigations and decided on a design course and researched its procedures together into a working design, making all calculations, final drawings, and material and cost schedules.

He completed the design and construction supervision of a 252,000 Lempira ($126,000) paving project around the El Progreso Municipal Market as well as the design for 500,000 Lempira ($250,000) of further street paving in the same area. He also did designs for five residential sanitary sewers, two rural potable water projects, two small bridges, a gymnasium and a public park. In addition, he did the structural designs for a two story savings and loan cooperative building and two community buildings.

GABON

(Construction Support)

The PCV served as a Volunteer in Gabon, Central Africa from September 27, 1987 until October 21, 1989. During his service he supervised construction of two schools and accompanying residences for teachers for the Gabonese Ministry of National Education.

As a construction supervisor he was responsible for all phases of construction: site selection, site plan, building design, construction, estimating and ordering of materials, construction scheduling and payroll. He was responsible for the selection and training of a local workcrew.

In La Scieris, he supervised the construction of two teachers' houses and a two-room school with an office. The first phase of the project encouraged local villagers to help in the construction of the houses. He was responsible for the organization and collection of materials from the local forest. He designed the houses and ordered the remaining materials for the rook, windows and floors. The houses were 6 x 9 meters using a mud and waddle technique with concrete floors and exterior cement stucco.

Upon completion of the houses a workcrew was selected consisting of six men. The workcrew under the supervision of the PCV constructed a two-bedroom school and office, 6.15 x 19.5 meters using cement block and stucco with wood trusses and metal roofing. He also obtained fruit trees and aided in planting them throughout the village.

In Makebe, the PCV supervised the construction of three teachers' houses along with a three-room school and office, 7 x 30 meters. The construction methods used in Makebe were similar to those in La Scierie. He also planted fruit trees throughout the village of Makebe.

Self Help—Funds are available from United States Embassies in many countries for projects which must be directed to improve economic or social conditions in the community. Self help funds are used to purchase materials and tools while the community provides labor. The PCV submitted designs for two projects in Makebe which were approved. The first project was a four-room health unit which provides a place for storage of medicines and emergency care for the sick and injured. The other project in which the United States Embassy provided help was a playground which included a basketball court, volleyball court, swings, climbing tower and miscellaneous playground equipment. Both of these projects utilized local labor and materials along with materials provided by the United Stated Embassy.

GHANA

(Jobs Training/Urban Community Development)

The Volunteer was responsible to Integrated Community Centers for Employable Skills (UNICEF). During his service in Ghana, ICCES, a UNICEF funded pilot project began in 1986 was handed over to the Ghanian Government under the Secretary for Education and Culture in November 1987. ICCES was designed to meet Ghanian school-leavers or "drop-outs" critical need for employable skills through non-formal and appropriate vocational education. He served as ICCES Center Manager in Nima, Accra, Ghana. Nima is a Muslim ghetto cited by the World Bank as the most densely populated slum in sub saharan Africa. An area plagued by inadequate water and sanitation, infectious disease, substandard housing and problems associated with disenfranchised youth such as drug abuse and gang activity. Working hand in hand with the Nima 441 Welfare Association, a local self-help group, he implemented the Nima 441 ICCES center. Their goals were to train motivated school leavers in employable skills appropriate and developmental to the community and to organize the community, sponsor, outside sources, and income generating activities to establish and insure the longevity of the Nima 441 ICCES center. Together they designed a capacity building program based on on-the-job training (OJT), economic incentive and locally appropriate technology.

Original training areas of carpentry and masonry were rapidly expanded to include wood carving and handicraft production, welding, refuse collection and recycling and, the mass production of pre-fabricated KVIP

latrine components. The "Taro Mata" or women's group developed baking and dress-making programs. Retired crafts persons and national service personnel were mobilized to serve as trainers. Income generating activities ranged from the sale of baked goods in Nima to construction of a 12 seat KVIP latrine for Accra City Council, to schools completion projects in the provinces. This broad spectrum approach to vocational training demanded professional business and marketing skills. A national service accountant also a resident of Nima was seconded to help the centers infrastruc:ure to develop managerial and book-keeping skills. During the last six months of his service, he handed over management of the center to community counterparts, remaining as a trainer and in an advisory capacity.

By the completion of his service Nima 441 was firmly established as a highly successful income-generating, resource center producing employable trainees. Sixty trainees, instructors and associates are currently involved in the center's operation.

APPENDIX G

URBAN PROGRAMMING BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX H

DATA CHARTS BY REGION

ANNEX F

ANE BUREAU COUNTRIES
TOTAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1950, 1987 AND 2025
WITH PERCENTAGE OF URBAN AND PROPORTION OF URBAN INCREASE SHOWN SEPARATELY FOR THE 1950-1987 AND 1987-2025 INTERVALS.
ESTIMATED SHARE OF 1987 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL POPULATION, 1987; AND 1986 GNP PER CAPITA

ANE Bureau Country	1986 Per Capita GNP	(Estimates and Projections in Thousands) Total Population 1950	Urban Population 1950	Total Population 1987	Urban Population 1987	Total Population 2025	Urban Population 2025	Percent Urban 1950	Percent Urban 1987	Percent Urban 2025	Percentage of 1950-2025 Urban Increase Occuring Between: 1950-87	1987-2025	Estimated Share of 1987 Population Below The Poverty Level (in percent)\1 Urban	Rural
Afghanistan	--	8,958	520	18110	3629	37917	18540	6%	20%	49%	17.4	82.6	---	---
Bangladesh	160	42,284	1840	106651	13568	219383	78757	4%	13%	36%	15.2	84.8	86%	86%
Burma	200	17,832	2876	38603	9360	65960	31046	16%	24%	47%	23.0	77.0	40%	40%
Egypt	760	20,330	8695	49166	23346	90399	64033	43%	47%	71%	27.1	72.9	21%	25%
Fiji	1810	289	70	705	299	953	642	24%	42%	67%	40.6	59.4	---	---
India	290	357,561	61695	786300	210104	1228829	658218	17%	27%	54%	24.8	75.2	40%	51%
Indonesia	490	79,538	9871	172494	46562	272744	152381	12%	27%	56%	25.7	74.3	26%	44%
Jordan	1540	1,237	429	3804	2519	13611	11323	35%	66%	83%	19.2	80.8	14%	17%
Lebanon	--	1,443	327	2762	2257	5221	4795	23%	82%	92%	43.2	56.8	---	---
Morocco	590	8,953	2345	25191	11461	40062	28447	26%	45%	71%	22.9	77.1	28%	45%
Nepal	150	8,182	187	17253	1483	33946	10380	2%	9%	31%	12.7	87.3	55%	61%
Oman	4980	413	10	1331	129	3495	1105	2%	10%	32%	10.8	89.2	---	---
Pakistan	350	40,031	7014	105195	32485	209976	119044	18%	31%	57%	22.7	77.3	32%	29%
Philippines	560	20,552	5577	57060	23381	102787	67929	27%	41%	66%	28.6	71.4	50%	64%
Portugal *	2250	8,405	1619	10205	3269	12334	7130	19%	32%	58%	29.9	70.1	---	---
Singapore	7410	1,022	1022	2616	2616	3323	3323	100%	100%	100%	69.3	30.7	---	---
Sri Lanka	400	7,678	1106	16725	3554	24443	10410	14%	21%	43%	26.3	73.7	---	---
Thailand	810	20,320	2129	53150	11243	85929	42239	10%	21%	49%	22.7	77.3	15%	34%
Tunisia	1140	3,530	1102	7557	4422	12860	10169	31%	59%	79%	36.6	63.4	20%	15%
Yemen	550	3,324	63	7251	1621	20773	11023	2%	22%	53%	14.2	85.8	---	---
Low Income Countries		483,969	75,564	1,091,599	276,440	1,825,675	931,190	16%	25%	51%	23.5	76.5		
Low Middle & Middle /2		166,891	31,910	387,915	128,251	655,947	396,421	19%	33%	60%	26.4	73.6		
TOTAL		651,882	108,497	1,482,130	407,307	2,484,945	1,330,934	17%	27%	54%	24.2	75.8		

Source: Estimates and UN Mid-Range Projections, from Estimates and Projections of Urban, Rural and City Populations 1950-2025, The 1982 Assessment, New York, 1985. UN, The Prospects of World Urbanization, Revised as of 1984-85. UN, NY 1987.

/1- Data from World Bank, Indicators of Development (1987) and UNICEF, The State of The World's Children (1989).

/2- Low Middle/Middle Income category excludes Singapore.

* - AID designated Advanced Developing Country (ADC).

Low, Low Middle and Middle income countries are per World Bank definitions ($0-$460, $460-$1570, and $1810-$7410).

ANNEX G

TOTAL AND URBAN POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS, AND PERCENT URBAN - 1950, 1987, AND 2025. PERCENTAGE OF URBAN INCREASE - 1950-1987 AND 1987-2025. ESTIMATED SHARE OF 1987 POPULATION BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL (in %) URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS. 1986 PER CAPITA GNP.

LAC Bureau Country	1986 Per Capita GNP ($US)	Total Population 1950 (in thousands)	Urban Population 1950 (in thousands)	Total Population 1987 (in thousands)	Urban Population 1987 (in thousands)	Total Population 2025 (in thousands)	Urban Population 2025 (in thousands)	Percent Urban 1950	Percent Urban 1987	Percent Urban 2025	Percentage of 1950-2025 Urban Increase Occurring Between 1950-87	Percentage of 1950-2025 Urban Increase Occurring Between 1987-2025	Estimated Share of 1987 Population Below The Poverty Level (in percent) Urban	Estimated Share of 1987 Population Below The Poverty Level (in percent) Rural
Argentina *	2,350	17,150	11,199	31,500	26,900	47,421	43,959	65%	85%	93%	48%	52%	--	--
Bolivia	600	2,766	1,046	6,730	3,336	18,294	13,336	38%	50%	73%	19%	81%	--	--
Brazil *	1,810	53,444	18,438	141,459	105,769	245,809	218,770	35%	75%	89%	44%	56%	--	--
Chile *	1,320	6,091	3,557	12,416	10,503	18,301	16,965	58%	85%	93%	52%	48%	27%	--
Colombia *	1,230	11,597	4,302	29,943	20,611	51,718	43,391	37%	69%	84%	42%	58%	32%	--
Costa Rica	1,480	858	287	2,733	1,412	5,099	3,804	34%	52%	75%	32%	68%	--	--
Dom. Rep.	710	2,409	571	6,531	3,788	12,154	9,675	24%	58%	80%	35%	65%	45%	43%
Ecuador	1,160	3,310	937	9,923	5,413	22,910	17,732	28%	55%	77%	27%	73%	40%	65%
El Salvador	820	1,940	708	5,906	2,330	15,048	9,209	37%	39%	61%	19%	81%	20%	32%
Guatemala	930	2,969	906	8,434	3,457	21,668	13,976	31%	41%	65%	20%	80%	66%	74%
Haiti	330	3,097	378	6,936	1,991	18,312	10,346	12%	29%	57%	16%	84%	65%	80%
Honduras	740	1,401	247	4,657	1,954	13,293	9,079	18%	42%	68%	19%	81%	14%	55%
Jamaica	840	1,403	376	2,409	1,341	3,704	2,845	27%	56%	77%	39%	61%	--	80%
Mexico *	1,860	27,376	11,690	82,964	58,974	154,085	131,589	43%	71%	85%	39%	61%	--	--
Panama	2,330	893	320	2,274	1,219	3,862	2,869	36%	54%	74%	35%	65%	21%	30%
Paraguay	1,000	1,371	474	3,897	1,790	8,552	5,961	35%	46%	70%	24%	76%	19%	50%
Peru	1,090	7,632	2,694	20,727	14,257	41,006	34,445	35%	69%	84%	36%	64%	49%	--
Trinidad & Tobago	5,360	636	146	1,224	813	1,897	1,590	23%	66%	84%	46%	54%	--	39%
Uruguay *	1,900	2,239	1,746	3,058	2,601	3,875	3,550	78%	85%	92%	47%	53%	22%	--
Venezuela *	2,920	5,009	2,665	18,269	15,985	37,999	35,149	53%	87%	93%	41%	59%	--	--
Low and Middle Income		46,844	16,483	121,242	72,183	250,059	190,765	35%	60%	76%	32%	68%		
Middle Income		106,747	46,203	280,748	212,260	494,948	437,476	43%	76%	88%	42%	58%		
ADC Countries Only		122,906	53,598	319,609	241,343	559,208	493,373	44%	76%	88%	43%	57%		
TOTAL		153,591	62,686	401,990	284,443	745,007	628,240	41%	71%	84%	39%	61%		

Source: UN, The Prospects of World Urbanization, Revised as of 1984-85. UN, NY 1987.

\1 - Data from World Bank, Indicators of Development (1987) and UNICEF, The State of The World's Children (1989).
* - Advanced Developing Countries

Low and low middle income countries are per World Bank definitions (0-$420 and $460-$1570).
Middle income countries' GNP per capita ranges between $1,560 and $5,800.
Non Advanced Developing Countries (ADCs) in Middle Income category are Panama and Trinidad and Tobago.
ADCs in Low to Low Middle Income category include Columbia and Chile.

ANNEX E

AFRICA BUREAU COUNTRIES
TOTAL AND URBAN POPULATION AND PERCENT URBAN FOR 1950, 1987, & 2025.
1986 GNP PER CAPITA. SHARE OF URBAN POPULATION INCREASE
SHOWN SEPARATELY FOR 1950-87 AND 1987-2025 INTERVALS.
ESTIMATED SHARE OF 1987 POPULATION BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL.

(Population Estimates and Projections in Thousands)

AFRICA BUREAU COUNTRY	1950 TOTAL POPULATION	1950 % URBAN	1950 URBAN POPULATION	1987 TOTAL POPULATION	1987 % URBAN	1987 URBAN POPULATION	2025 TOTAL POPULATION	2025 % URBAN	2025 URBAN POPULATION	SHARE OF 1950-2025 URBAN INCREASE EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OCCURING BETWEEN THE TWO PERIODS: 1950-87	1987-2025	Estimated Percentage Shares of Population Below the Poverty Level 1987 Urban	Rural
Benin	2,046	7%	135	4,307	38%	1,656	12,701	69%	8,753	18%	82%	--	65%
Botswana	389	0%	1	1,193	21%	254	4,151	53%	2,199	12%	88%	40%	50%
Burkina Faso	3,652	4%	140	7,310	8%	616	20,106	27%	5,490	9%	91%	--	--
Burundi	2,456	2%	54	4,999	6%	317	11,817	26%	3,045	9%	91%	55%	85%
Cameroon	4,528	10%	444	10,438	46%	4,777	27,763	74%	20,517	22%	78%	15%	40%
Cape Verde	148	8%	12	342	5%	19	712	20%	139	5%	95%	--	--
Cent. Af. Rep.	1,417	16%	227	2,701	44%	1,201	6,339	70%	4,444	23%	77%	--	91%
Chad	2,658	4%	112	5,265	30%	1,579	12,356	62%	7,717	19%	81%	30%	56%
Cote d'Ivoire	3,241	13%	428	10,529	44%	4,658	29,978	70%	21,031	21%	79%	30%	26%
Djibouti	103	41%	42	390	79%	309	1,203	90%	1,080	26%	74%	--	--
Ethiopia	19,573	5%	893	45,997	12%	5,627	122,285	34%	41,320	12%	88%	60%	65%
Gabon	812	11%	93	1,195	43%	517	2,607	70%	1,814	25%	75%	--	--
Gambia	331	11%	35	672	21%	142	1,494	48%	723	16%	84%	--	--
Ghana	4,242	15%	615	14,523	32%	4,682	47,020	57%	26,595	16%	84%	59%	37%
Guinea	3,245	6%	178	6,380	24%	1,521	15,561	53%	8,224	17%	83%	--	--
Guinea Bissau	505	10%	51	928	29%	266	2,014	58%	1,163	19%	81%	--	--
Kenya	5,822	6%	326	22,397	22%	4,829	82,850	51%	42,649	11%	89%	10%	55%
Lesotho	734	1%	7	1,600	18%	295	3,877	48%	1,844	16%	84%	50%	55%
Liberia	855	13%	111	2,336	42%	974	7,517	68%	5,138	17%	83%	--	23%
Madagascar	4,428	8%	345	10,605	23%	2,476	28,120	52%	14,659	15%	85%	50%	50%
Malawi	2,881	4%	101	7,415	13%	988	21,855	40%	8,676	10%	90%	25%	85%
Mali	3,850	9%	327	8,569	19%	1,593	24,142	42%	10,064	13%	87%	27%	48%
Mauritania	796	3%	24	2,007	38%	766	5,780	69%	4,016	19%	81%	--	--
Mauritius	487	29%	140	1,087	42%	459	1,606	63%	1,007	37%	63%	12%	12%
Mozambique	5,710	2%	137	14,724	22%	3,230	37,154	53%	19,537	16%	84%	--	--
Niger	2,868	5%	141	6,489	18%	1,153	18,940	46%	8,786	12%	88%	--	35%
Nigeria	32,935	11%	3,458	101,992	25%	24,989	338,105	53%	179,300	12%	88%	--	--
Rwanda	2,125	2%	38	6,488	7%	448	20,212	26%	5,176	8%	92%	30%	90%
Senegal	2,500	30%	762	6,793	37%	2,540	17,872	63%	11,188	17%	83%	--	--
Seychelles	34	26%	9	82	53%	43	252	75%	188	19%	81%	--	--
Sierra Leone	2,198	9%	202	3,741	30%	1,129	7,416	59%	4,383	22%	78%	--	65%
Somalia	1,803	13%	229	4,862	36%	1,752	12,191	64%	7,793	20%	80%	40%	70%
South Africa	15,219	42%	6,422	34,071	57%	19,484	76,381	76%	57,802	25%	75%	--	--
Sudan	9,190	6%	579	22,828	21%	4,860	55,379	46%	25,197	17%	83%	--	85%
Swaziland	265	2%	4	694	29%	203	2,107	63%	1,320	15%	85%	--	--
Tanzania	7,886	4%	285	24,186	26%	6,182	83,805	56%	47,127	13%	87%	--	--
Togo	1,329	7%	96	3,146	24%	750	8,923	53%	4,733	14%	86%	42%	--
Uganda	4,762	3%	163	16,584	10%	1,664	55,190	30%	16,611	9%	91%	--	--
Zaire	12,542	19%	2,396	31,796	38%	12,090	90,097	64%	57,717	18%	82%	--	80%
Zambia	2,440	9%	217	7,135	52%	3,743	23,799	78%	18,549	19%	81%	25%	--
Zimbabwe	2,415	11%	256	9,430	26%	2,457	32,658	54%	17,654	13%	87%	--	--
TOTALS	175,420	12%	20,236	468,226	27%	127,236	1,374,335	53%	725,370	15%	85%		
Low Income	112,607	8%	8,796	291,182	23%	67,052	840,350	49%	410,460	15%	85%		
Low Middle Income	46,645	10%	4,874	141,306	28%	39,832	453,542	56%	254,025	14%	86%		

Source: UN Estimates and Projections of Total, Urban, City and Rural Populations, UN 1985.
Updated, from Prospects of World Urbanization, UN 1987.
Analysis by PADCO.
Poverty Level data are from WB, Indicators of Development (1987) and UNICEF, State of the World' Children, 1989.
Note: Low and Low Middle Income data exclude, South Africa, Gabon, Djibouti, and Seychelles.

Urban Population Explosion

Percentage of the projected 1950-2025 urban increases occurring between:

selected countries in:	1950-1987	1987-2025
Africa	15%	85%
Latin America	39%	51%
Asia/Near East	24%	76%

Source: UN Prospects of World Urbanization
UN, 1987; unpublished analysis by PADCO

APPENDIX I

URBAN DEVELOPMENT CONTACTS

URBAN DEVELOPMENT CONTACTS

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